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WHEAT MILL FEEDS SCARCE.

Car Shortage Curtails Movement—Prices Unusually High.

Reports from practically all markets indicate a scarcity of wheat mill feed, particularly of bran. A weak demand for flour and the shortage of cars have been the principal factors in this scarcity. Earlier in the season many mills were operating only part of the time because it was impossible to sell their output of flour. The export situation was unsatisfactory, partly because of the unfavorable rate of exchange.

The general uncertainty of the market caused jobbers and large dealers to buy only for their immediate needs, thus producing a light domestic demand. With no outlet for their flour, mills could not produce sufficient feed to supply the demand, which, because of the long feeding season experienced this year was very urgent.

The demand for flour is slightly improved but the car situation continues to be a factor contributing to the scarcity of feed.

Car Supply Inadequate.

During the entire season it has been hard for mills to obtain sufficient cars to move their fleur and feed. Eastern and southern mills have had great difficulty in obtaining the shipment of sufficient wheat for their needs because of the scarcity of cars, and many of the southern mills have been compelled to discontinue operations for weeks at a time.

In addition to the scarcity of cars the strikes at the various terminals during the past month have contributed further to the light stocks. There has been no accumulation of feed at any of the markets and sales to arrive have been delayed from 30 days to three months. Mills refuse to sell feed except subject to delay and will not guarantee delivery at any specified time. Many of the smaller mills have disposed of their entire output of feed in mixed cars with flour and have shipped it direct to their customers to avoid the congestion at the markets.

Prices Have Advanced Rapidly.

The light supply of feed at the mills, together with practically no stocks at the principal markets, has caused a rapid advance in prices of both bran and middlings. The average price has advanced about $10 per ton since the first of the year, and has reached a level at present about $15 per ton higher than the corresponding time last year. The average price of bran on May 1 at five of the principal markets was $54 per ton.

The arrival of the pasturing season is giving some relief to feeders and will probably cause some weakening of the present urgent demand. Another factor which may influence the future trend of mill feed prices is the relatively low price of high protein feeds, including linseed and cottonseed meal. The carload price of linseed meal is quoted in the principal markets at from $70 to $75, which is considered by many dealers and feeders as much cheaper than bran or middlings at present quotations when the protein content is taken into consideration.

From present indications, however, but little change in wheat feed prices can be expected unless there is a great and immediate improvement in shipping conditions or a considerable reduction in the demand for feed.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS.

Bureau of Markets Gives Aid During Switchmen's Strike.

When the switchmen's strike was called on the afternoon of April 8, movement of all classes of freight, including live stock, was rather effectively blocked for a time. Considerable live stock en route to the East St. Louis Stock Yards was suddenly stopped in transit by the walkout. While some of this stock was actually within the terminals at St. Louis and East St. Louis, a number of cars were held up at various points along the lines supplying that market. Some cars had been unloaded at feeding stations, and even at mere loading chutes. In some instances commission men had been advised by the shippers that stock had been consigned to them, but more often they were entirely without such information. As a result of the uncertainty and confusion which existed, little definite information was available.

The representative in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Markets at the National Stock Yards, realizing the situation, immediately took steps to utilize the superior facilities of his office for getting accurate railroad information and in a few hours furnished a complete report, showing the number of cars of live stock consigned to each commission firm and the exact location on each railroad, not a single car being overlooked. With this information the commission men were able to make the necessary preparations to care for the stock consigned to them, considerable stock being unloaded and hauled to the stockyards on trucks from the point at which it had been stopped en route, thus preventing shippers a heavy loss from shrinkage, injury, and death, which otherwise would have been sustained.

This is an example of the service which the Bureau of Markets is rendering daily to producers, shippers, and members of the trade, in addition to its regular live-stock market information service.

CRIMSON CLOVER SEED.

Present Supply Larger Than in Recent Years Because of Heavy Imports.

The present commercial supply of crimson clover seed in the United States is much larger than it has been at this time during any of the past 5 years. The average annual imports of crimson clover seed for the years ending June 30, from 1912 to 1916, inclusive, were 8,000,000 pounds. As the stocks in dealers' hands at the close of this period, or July 1, 1917, were only 2,000,000 pounds, it is safe to assume that the annual commercial consumption during this time was practically equal to the imports, plus any domestic seed which may have entered commercial channels. Because of war conditions, imports fell off to 1,603,000 pounds for the year ending June 30, 1918, and 1,483,500 pounds for 1919. The domestic commercial production, which was stimulated by the resulting high prices and short supply, is estimated to have been approximately 2,000,000 pounds during each of the past 3 years. From these figures it appears that the average annual commercial consumption for the years June 30, 1917, to June 30, 1919, was not over 4,000,000 pounds, or about one-half that of previous years.

The total quantity of crimson clover seed which has entered commercial channels since July 1, 1919, is estimated to be 11,950,000 pounds, and is made up of the following: Imports for 10½ months ending May 15, 1920, 9,192,300 pounds; carryover June 30, 1919, 1,264,000 pounds; and 1,500,000 pounds of the 1919 domestic production which it is estimated moved from growers' hands after June 30, 1919.

How much of this quantity still remains in seedmen's hands? Granting that the commercial consumption since July 1, 1919, has been 8,000,000 pounds, the average annual prewar consumption, there should be on hand May 15, 1920, approximately 4,000,000 pounds.

Outlook for Domestic Production.

Reports which have been received from growers and shippers in the crimson clover seed producing sections in the United States indicate that a much smaller acreage will be harvested for seed this year than last year, being 35 per cent less in Tennessee, where most of the domestic commercial crimson clover seed is produced, 20 per cent less in Alabama and South Carolina, 30 per cent less in North Carolina and Delaware, and 50 per cent less in Maryland. The principal reasons given for this reduction are the low price which growers anticipate the seed will bring and the shortage of labor necessary to handle the seed crop.

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LIVE STOCK

PRICES GENERALLY LOWER.

Narrow Demand for Heavy Cattle—Hog Price Spread Contracts.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.)

Although combined receipts of cattle at 10 markets during the week ending May 15 decreased approximately 16,500 from the preceding week, the trend of prices was for the most part downward at three of the four markets covered by this review. The exception was at Kansas City, where prices were elevated irregularly under a materially decreased supply. Narrowness of demand for heavy beef cattle continued to feature the trade, yearlings and light and handy-weight steers getting buyers' preference despite the relative cheapness on a cost of production basis of the long-fed cattle with weight.

Hog receipts showed a moderate decline for the week in the 10 markets' total. The most outstanding feature of the hog market was a contraction in the range in prices between light and heavy weights. Supplies of porcine stock indicated that the winter crop of fat barrow hogs has been rather closely garnered.

In the lamb trade the trend of prices was sharply downward, despite a material reduction in supply, sluggish markets for dressed lambs and an abundance of New Zealand frozen lamb carcasses acting as factors of depression.

Receipts for the week at 10 markets totaled approximately 178,900 cattle, 570,300 hogs, and 135,000 sheep, a decrease of about 16,500 cattle, 28,400 hogs, and 43,600 sheep as compared with the preceding week.

Cattle.—Beef steers formed a large portion of the week's cattle supply at Chicago. Supply there consisted mostly of medium and good grades with a fairly generous showing of choice, long-fed bullocks. Demand for strong-weight steers lacked breadth and most steers weighing about 1,200 pounds closed 25 to 40 cents lower than the close of the previous week. The only prop under the market for plain heavy cattle was an order for export to Belgium. Yearlings and light and tidy weight steers sold to relatively much better advantage than the heavy kinds and closed steady to 25 cents lower for the week. Chicago's top was $14.25, paid for prime yearlings. No heavy cattle passed $13.75 and many choice 5-to-8-months-fed steers averaging from 1,350 to 1,600 pounds, sold from $13.25 to $13.50 and plain but thick, fat, heavy kinds down to $12.50 or below. Short-fed yearlings at $11 to $12.50 were numerous and choice yearlings were snapped up usually above $13.25. Bulk of steers of all weights sold from $11.50 to $13.40. Declines about equal to those enforced at Chicago were shown at Omaha toward the week-end, while prices at East St. Louis held with comparatively little change and Kansas City's short run was absorbed at 25 to 50 cent advances. Bulk of the desirable killing steers at the three Missouri River markets sold around $11 to $13. Nothing passed $13.35 at Omaha and the top at East St. Louis was $13.50, but Kansas City showed a $14 top on yearlings and some heavy steers sold there as high as $13.90.

Cows and heifers were maintained on a comparatively strong price basis by virtue of their scarcity. Most of the week's trading at Omaha, East St. Louis, and Chicago was around steady levels, although some

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MAY 18.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	May 18.	May 11.	May 18.	May 18.	May 18.
Hogs.					
Top	$14.50	$15.25	$14.35	$14.25	$14.00
Bulk of sales	$13.35–14.25	$13.90–15.10	$14.00–14.35	$13.50–14.25	$13.25–13.75
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	13.00–14.00	13.50–14.75	13.25–13.90	13.25–14.00	13.25–13.65
Medium (200–250 pounds), medium-choice	13.75–14.45	14.35–15.15	13.90–14.25	13.65–14.25	13.40–14.00
Light (150–200 pounds), common-choice	14.00–14.50	14.80–15.25	14.00–14.35	13.75–14.25	13.75–14.00
Light lights (130–150 pounds), common-choice	13.50–14.25	14.60–15.00	13.25–14.25	13.00–13.90	13.25–13.75
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	11.85–12.65	12.25–13.25	11.50–11.75	12.00–12.25	13.00–13.25
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	11.50–12.15	12.00–12.50	11.25–11.50	11.75–12.00	12.50–13.00
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium-choice	11.75–13.75	13.25–14.75	12.00–14.00	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice	.....	.....	10.00–13.50	11.00–13.50	11.50–13.75
Cattle.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	12.85–13.75	13.00–13.85	13.25–13.50	12.10–13.15	12.25–13.00
Good	12.15–12.85	12.10–13.00	12.25–13.00	11.30–12.10	11.25–12.25
Medium	11.35–12.15	11.50–12.10	11.00–12.25	10.75–11.30	10.75–11.25
Common	10.25–11.35	10.50–11.50	10.00–10.75	9.50–10.75	9.75–10.75
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	13.00–14.25	13.25–14.35	13.50–14.00	12.15–13.60	12.50–13.25
Good	12.25–13.00	12.25–13.25	12.25–13.25	11.30–12.15	11.50–12.50
Medium	11.25–12.25	11.50–12.25	11.00–12.25	10.60–11.30	10.00–11.50
Common	9.75–11.25	10.25–11.50	10.00–10.75	9.25–10.60	8.50–10.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	8.00–13.50	8.00–13.50	9.00–14.00	7.35–12.25	7.50–12.25
Cows, common-choice	7.75–11.85	7.75–11.60	7.50–11.00	7.10–11.60	7.00–11.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	7.25–11.00	7.75–11.00	7.00–10.75	6.50–10.00	6.50–10.75
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	5.00– 7.75	5.00– 7.75	4.75– 7.25	4.25– 7.10	4.50– 7.00
Canner steers	6.25– 8.50	6.25– 8.50	5.25– 7.50	5.50– 7.25	6.50– 7.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	10.00–13.00	10.50–12.75	12.00–14.00	10.75–13.00	11.00–12.00
Heavyweight, common-choice	6.50–10.75	7.00–11.00	8.00–12.50	7.00–12.00	6.50–10.50
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	9.35–11.75	9.65–11.85	9.50–11.00	9.25–12.00	9.25–12.00
Medium (800–1,000 pounds), common-choice	9.15–11.50	9.40–11.65	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.75	9.00–11.50
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	9.00–11.25	9.25–11.50	8.50–10.25	8.90–11.40	8.75–11.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	7.75–11.00	7.75–11.25	7.00–10.25	7.00–11.35	6.75–11.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	7.50– 9.75	7.50– 9.75	6.50– 9.00	5.50– 9.50	6.00– 9.00
Calves:					
Good and choice	9.00–10.50	9.25–11.00	9.00–10.50	8.25–10.75	8.50–10.50
Common and medium	7.50– 9.00	8.00– 9.25	7.00– 9.00	6.00– 8.00	6.50– 8.50
Sheep.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime	15.75–17.25	17.00–19.25	16.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	16.00–16.50
85 pounds up, medium-prime	15.00–17.00	.....	.....	.....	15.25–16.35
Culls and common	11.00–15.00	11.75–16.50	15.00–16.00	12.50–15.00	11.50–15.00
Spring lambs, medium, good, and choice	16.50–18.50	.....	15.00–20.00	14.50–18.00	16.75–17.25
Feeder lambs	12.00–13.50	12.00–14.50	.....	.....	11.00–13.50
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	12.50–15.25	13.50–16.75	.....	13.00–15.25	12.50–14.25
Wethers, medium-prime	10.00–13.00	10.50–14.00	.....	8.75–11.50	10.00–12.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	9.75–12.75	10.00–13.50	8.00–11.00	7.50–10.50	8.75–10.75
Culls and common	4.50– 9.25	4.50– 9.50	3.00– 7.50	4.75– 7.50	4.75– 8.25

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MAY 18.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	May 18.	May 11.	Apr. 20.	May 18.	May 11.	Apr. 20.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Good	$19.00–20.50	$19.00–20.50	$21.00–22.50	$18.00–19.00	$19.00–20.00	$23.00–24.00
Medium	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.50	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	21.00–22.00
Common	16.50–18.00	16.00–18.00	17.00–19.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–18.00	20.00–21.00
Cows—						
Good	17.00–18.50	17.00–18.50	17.50–18.50	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	19.00–21.00
Medium	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	16.50–17.50	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	18.00–19.00
Common	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.50	12.00–14.00	15.00–16.00	.....
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00–16.00	14.00–18.00
Common	12.00–13.00	12.50–13.50	11.50–12.25	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lambs—						
Choice	33.00–34.00	34.00–35.00	33.00–34.00	30.00–32.00	32.00–33.00	40.00–42.00
Good	30.00–32.00	31.00–33.00	31.00–33.00	28.00–30.00	31.00–32.00	38.00–40.00
Medium	29.00–30.00	30.00–31.00	30.00–31.00	25.00–26.00	29.00–30.00	.....
Common	25.00–28.00	26.00–29.00	26.00–29.00	23.00–24.00	25.00–27.00	.....
Mutton—						
Good	22.00–23.00	24.00–25.00	.....	18.00–22.00	22.00	28.00–32.00
Medium	21.00–22.00	22.00–24.00	.....	17.00–18.00	19.00–21.00	26.00–28.00
Common	20.00–21.00	20.00–22.00	.....	15.00–16.00	16.00–18.00	.....
Fresh veal:						
Choice	21.00–23.00	21.00–23.00	26.00–27.00	22.00–24.00	.....	.....
Good	19.00–21.00	19.00–21.00	23.00–26.00	20.00–22.00	18.00–21.00	31.00–33.00
Medium	17.00–19.00	17.00–19.00	21.00–23.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	28.00–30.00
Common	15.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	16.00–20.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–17.00	24.00–28.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 lb. average	28.00–29.00	28.00–30.00	35.00–36.00	30.00–31.00	33.00–34.00	37.00–38.00
10-12 lb. average	27.00–28.00	27.00–28.00	32.00–35.00	27.00–28.00	31.00–32.00	32.00–34.00
12-14 lb. average	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	30.00–32.00	25.00–26.00	30.00–31.00	29.00–31.00
14 lbs. and over	24.00–25.00	24.00–26.00	29.00–30.00	22.00–24.00	25.00–27.00	28.00–29.00
Shoulder—						
Plain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skinned	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00	22.00–24.00	19.00–21.00	23.00–24.00	24.00–25.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lb. average	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	20.00–21.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lb. average	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00	20.00–21.00	22.00–24.00	23.00–24.00
8 lbs. and over	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	28.00–30.00	32.00–33.00	34.00–35.00
Boston style	23.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	27.00–30.00	24.00–26.00	26.00–28.00	30.00–32.00

grades closed 25 cents lower for the week at the last-named market. Fat cows and heifers closed 25 to 50 cents higher at Kansas City. Most of the she-stuff above cutter quality sold at Chicago and the River markets covered by this review between $8.50 and $10.75, with few heavy beef cows at any point above $11.50 and heifer yearlings occasionally reaching $13 or better.

Canners showed little change in value. Some inferior kinds sold at River markets downward to $4 and a number of dairy canners, coming from sections that have supplied numerous cows which have been cut down for tuberculosis in post-mortem inspection, sold under $5 at Chicago where most of the healthy appearing canners made $5.25 to $5.75. Bull trade was irregular, sharp declines in bologna grades being shown at Chicago and East St. Louis, while prices were well maintained at Kansas City and tending higher at Omaha.

Calf trade also charted an irregular course. Light calves encountered strong discrimination at Chicago where quality is running much below normal for this time of the year, owing to a large percentage of underweight stuff from dairy regions. Such kinds sold irregularly lower on that market but prices for choice vealers were relatively well sustained, while prices at Kansas City were marked up sharply. Best calves sold on much the same price basis at the four markets.

Trade in stock and feeding cattle showed an upward trend at Kansas City and Omaha, prices at the latter point advancing 25 to 50 cents. At Chicago the outgoing movement was restricted to an extent by the inability of several eastern roads to accept shipments, and stock and feeding steers values closed about 25 cents lower at that point, also at East St. Louis. Wisconsin grazers paid as high as $12.75 to $13.10 at Chicago for a few loads of steers on the fat-cattle order to go on grass, but not many steers of strictly feeder grade passed $11.75 there or elsewhere and bulk of trading in stockers and feeders was done between $9.50 and $11.50.

Hogs.—Hog prices at the four markets under review showed declines of 25 to 75 cents for the week ending Saturday, with light hogs taking the most loss. Chicago had the high price of the week, $15.60, paid on Monday with closing top 60 cents lower than the previous Saturday at $14.80, and light and medium weight hogs 50 to 75 cents lower, while heavies showed 30 to 40 cents loss. The big breaks at Chicago occurred on Friday and Saturday. The Kansas City bulk of sales registered a loss of 25 cents for the week and closing top was 30 cents lower at $14.40. East St. Louis closed 25 to 35 cents lower on bulk of sales and the top was 40 cents lower at $15, while Omaha's closing top, $14.25, was 60 cents lower and bulk of sales 25 to 50 cents lower, light and medium hogs declining most. Fairly liberal receipts at eastern markets and uncertain transportation conditions were the principal factors in a rather narrow shipping demand all week and proved a potent influence in the narrowing of the price range between heavy and light weights.

Sheep.—Although receipts for the week at 10 markets were considerably less than the week previous and the corresponding week one year ago, the general trend of lamb prices at the markets under review was downward. Lower dressed markets and liberal offerings of imported lamb and mutton appeared to be the principal depressing influences. Chicago, Omaha and East St. Louis markets showed declines on shorn lambs ranging from 50 cents at Omaha to $1 on good and choice kinds at Chicago. At the last named point other grades were off $1 to $1.50 with spots showing greater declines.

California spring lambs sold up to $20.75 at Chicago Tuesday, but the last of the week they brought only $20 and choice shorn lambs sold at $18.25 as against $19.25 on Monday. At Omaha spring lambs declined $1 for the week, while Kansas City closed $1 to $1.50 lower. Yearlings were in light supply. One load of choice, shorn yearling wethers, averaging 87 pounds, sold at $16.25 at Chicago. The first of the week some very good Ohio-fed wethers sold up to $13.25 at Chicago.

Prices on matured sheep did not follow the declines on lambs but closed unevenly higher at most markets. The advances ranged from 50 cents at Chicago to $1 at East St. Louis and Kansas City, and some spots at the latter point showed even greater advances. At Omaha, however, week-end prices were 50 cents lower than the previous week's close. Trading in feeders and breeders was very light and prices uneven.

Opening May 17.—Beef cattle prices worked lower, particulary on heavy steers, declines amounting mostly to 25 cents on such grades at Chicago and Omaha and up to 40 cents at Kansas City. Butcher cattle prices were held close to the preceding week's closing levels at all points. Best yearlings reached $14 at Chicago and Kansas City but no heavy cattle passed $13.40.

Hog prices declined under liberal runs at most points. Top was $14.85 at East St. Louis, $14.60 at Chicago, $14.35 at Kansas City and $14 at Omaha.

Further irregular but severe declines were shown in sheep and lamb values. California spring lambs sold up to $18.75 at Chicago and to $18.25 at Omaha. Kansas City reported sales of shorn, Texas wethers at $11.50 and of shorn, California ewes at $10.50.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending May 15.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	86,234	25,168	61,066	187,581	33,875	153,706	39,287	5,073	34,214
East St. Louis	16,535	2,466	13,830	64,243	18,973	78,425	5,853	555	5,810
Indianapolis [1]	10,452	5,729	4,963	61,106	29,817	31,246	362	294	68
Kansas City	26,654	10,189	18,337	67,659	9,702	51,647	31,978	7,142	23,592
Oklahoma City [1]	10,023	4,122	5,893	15,127	839	13,592	38	15	30
Omaha	27,372	8,539	18,863	66,300	14,468	55,089	33,978	7,881	24,135
St. Joseph [1]	10,042	3,528	6,467	42,087	5,130	35,772	9,951	.....	7,494
St. Paul	20,284	10,170	11,908	50,908	7,372	42,097	1,524	141	776
Sioux City [1]	13,544	7,145	7,491	39,434	11,186	26,749	3,358	481	2,586
Wichita [1]	2,981	2,781	857	12,706	386	8,758	1,330	1,301	23
Total	**224,121**	**80,137**	**149,675**	**607,151**	**134,748**	**497,081**	**127,659**	**22,883**	**98,728**
Previous week [2]	256,946	106,355	148,797	685,223	249,672	444,078	155,664	57,116	104,621

[1] Week ending Friday, May 8. [2] Including Nashville.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, May 14.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	6,576	.....	1,462
East St. Louis	1,224	1,374	446
Fort Worth	6,057	518	575
Indianapolis	488	406	.....
Kansas City	8,597	3,436	5,107
Oklahoma City	4,122	839	15
Omaha	5,101	.....	3,109
St. Joseph	627	448	.....
St. Paul	7,676	4,356	128
Sioux City	2,936	591	.....
Wichita	2,557	253	.....
Total	**45,961**	**12,221**	**10,842**
Previous week [1]	49,236	13,266	11,365
State destination:			
Arizona	.....	76	.....
Colorado	.....	.....	130
Illinois	3,947	2,292	3,065
Indiana	1,030	845	245
Iowa	5,814	2,466	618
Kansas	7,728	308	769
Kentucky	526	.....	.....
Maryland	178	.....	.....
Michigan	925	.....	201
Minnesota	2,848	700	152
Missouri	3,382	2,136	3,938
Montana	178	.....	.....
Nebraska	2,975	410	762
New Mexico	100	.....	.....
New York	416	975	.....
North Dakota	48	209	.....
Ohio	1,114	.....	.....
Oklahoma	5,492	839	265
South Carolina	29	.....	.....
South Dakota	563	.....	.....
Tennessee	65	.....	.....
Texas	4,060	303	575
Virginia	352	.....	.....
West Virginia	152	.....	.....
Wisconsin	4,011	662	122
Wyoming	28	.....	.....
Total	45,961	12,221	10,842

[1] Including Nashville, Tenn.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending May 15.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	
Mon	245	$14.74	201	$14.92	211	$14.34	238	$13.13
Tues	241	14.52	187	14.81	212	14.30	241	13.71
Wed	241	14.60	200	14.85	216	14.39	250	13.64
Thurs	240	14.60	195	14.80	210	14.24	245	13.71
Fri	236	14.40	197	14.93	207	14.25	250	13.66
Sat	254	13.98	194	14.60	209	13.92	246	13.63
Averages:								
This wk	**245**	**14.51**	**196**	**14.85**	**212**	**14.32**	**245**	**13.72**
Last wk	246	14.39	208	14.97	221	13.84	250	13.92
4 weeks ago	236	15.30	196	15.95	216	14.83	250	13.78

The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

EASTERN MEAT MARKETS WEAK.

General Decline on All Meats—Chicago Market Steady.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The trend of prices and general trading conditions affecting fresh meats at eastern distributing centers during the week ending May 15 were in marked contrast to prevailing conditions at Chicago. Eastern markets were generally weak and daily declines the rule with closing prices sharply lower than the close of the preceding week; while the week's quotations at Chicago showed practically no changes with supplies and demand about equal. Transportation difficulties which have been prolonged at New York were overcome during the week and conditions are again normal.

Beef.—Monday's opening prices on beef, both east and west, were steady to slightly lower than the close of the previous week. The demand and supply at Chicago were practically equal and prices throughout the week continued steady and unchanged. Eastern markets were in an unsettled

condition and daily declines were the rule. The Boston market closed 50 cents to 75 cents lower on good beef with other grades $1 under Monday. New York and Philadelphia markets closed practically $2 lower on all grades than the previous Friday.

Although offerings of cow beef were light, corresponding declines were made on all grades with conditions at the close weak and unsettled. The light demand for bulls was not equal to the light receipts, and prices at the eastern markets ranged from 50 cents to $1 lower than Monday and were unchanged at Chicago. Chicago kosher beef trade continued on a steady basis while eastern markets were dull with the price tendency downward until late in the week when an improved demand had a steadying effect on prices and all markets closed steady to firm at the week's decline.

Lamb.—Importations of frozen lambs from New Zealand constituted a liberal percentage of the week's supply at all markets with buyers in some markets giving them preference. Although receipts of domestic lambs were reported light at eastern markets, prices declined sharply with the New York market affected the most, showing an average decline of $6 on all grades. Closing prices at Boston and Philadelphia ranged from $1 to $3 under Monday with the week's range at Chicago unchanged.

Mutton.—The limited offerings of mutton met an indifferent and sluggish demand and daily declines in prices were the rule. Eastern markets closed unevenly $3 to $6 lower than Monday with New York showing the greatest declines. After a week of steady prices Chicago weakened on Friday and closed $1 under Monday.

Veal.—Eastern veal markets were again unsettled and prices declined with trade at Philadelphia practically demoralized. Under light receipts choice veal at Chicago advanced $1, all other grades holding steady to firm at the previous week's range of prices.

Pork.—With Monday's opening prices on fresh pork cuts at Chicago $1 below the close of the previous week, the market continued steady and unchanged. Eastern pork trade was generally slow and prices were unsettled with a sharp downward tendency. New York closed unevenly $3 to $5 lower than Monday and Boston and Philadelphia practically $2 lower on all cuts with conditions at the close weak and all sales forced.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS BY SECTIONS, MAY 1.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central. East.	North-Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
Apples.								
Barrels	7,788	84,108	61,691	73,159	34,017	9,100	0	0
Boxes	29,798	247,770	43,999	263,831	218,531	145,311	397,837	257,859
Butter (pounds).								
Creamery	387,063	4,077,762	311,130	1,903,762	161,577	243,842	9,739	393,003
Packing stock	0	103,615	55,584	395,501	65,136	126,679	0	17,963
Cheese (pounds).								
American	2,582,256	4,127,911	322,684	6,960,942	623,811	210,681	193,519	1,668,358
Swiss, including block	1,707	491,946	14,666	1,254,539	48,561	911	7,002	129,220
Brick and Munster	1,020	39,952	220	322,217	55,876	5,133	4,898	57,441
Limburger	0	31,632	0	323,065	15,129	1,453	4,714	38,636
Cottage, pot and bakers'	167,823	1,058,201	33,745	1,181,378	44,733	0	15,146	10,230
Cream and Neufchatel	34,581	119,294	5,279	6,169	3,491	352	10,817	0
All other	8,088	2,143,003	2,011	672,471	19,162	40,717	10,053	207,170
Eggs.								
Cases	119,158	413,974	28,511	640,223	492,403	186,074	49,888	201,044
Frozen (pounds)	521,915	4,208,638	241,568	2,556,962	1,680,749	225,323	506,210	586,267
Poultry (pounds).								
Broilers	533,227	1,494,932	76,977	1,371,043	333,006	78,194	52,082	146,330
Roasters	1,372,782	4,776,609	176,964	6,526,379	606,557	31,006	14,503	173,880
Fowls	340,250	1,672,632	191,815	4,320,545	329,219	60,788	105,565	227,740
Turkeys	401,559	1,534,389	88,665	851,420	148,572	42,335	40,668	387,844
Miscellaneous poultry	1,153,163	6,872,160	36,919	2,870,715	736,531	164,269	20,984	176,752
Meats (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	16,962,784	30,903,767	1,259,816	91,340,929	20,833,134	2,913,024	1,661,054	4,388,602
Pork, frozen	17,188,609	13,214,218	2,080,746	59,284,390	37,681,151	5,516,619	2,978,461	5,984,444
Lamb and mutton, frozen	375,983	889,008	18,367	632,204	385,616	147,397	35,768	86,518
Beef, cured	1,432,158	9,094,406	291,457	13,684,392	4,627,489	257,796	97,935	672,013
Pork, dry salt	25,913,894	68,987,408	6,908,229	198,321,968	145,424,252	11,319,550	688,515	2,987,094
Pork, pickled	22,916,872	35,908,986	10,461,753	121,168,381	136,914,901	10,277,059	6,702,253	7,577,812
Lard	9,451,273	9,190,641	2,043,175	76,385,564	37,358,366	2,057,410	2,511,412	2,425,764
Miscellaneous meats	2,551,820	7,827,401	1,752,388	38,451,825	28,229,373	3,974,934	1,100,294	3,692,917

The States making up the several geographical sections used in this table are as follows: *New England:* Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn. *Middle Atlantic:* N. Y., N. J., Pa. *South Atlantic:* Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla. *North Central:* (East of Miss. River) Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis.; (West of Miss. River) Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. D., S. D., Nebr., Kans. *South Central:* Ky., Tenn., Tex., Ala., Miss., La., Okla., Ark. *Western:* (North) Mont., Wyo., Idaho, Wash., Oreg.; (South) Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev., Calif.

KANSAS PASTURE RENTALS LOWER.

Lighter In-Movement of Cattle.

Prices for pasture in Kansas this season slumped on an average of $5 per head for the season compared with the record level of 1919, and renters found it easier to close contracts. One pasture in Wabaunsee County rented at the rate of $15 per head this season whereas last year it leased for $20, the highest price ever paid. Another in Chase County that rented last year for $18 was contracted for this year at $12. Numerous other instances were noted where this year's rental was $4 to $5 less than a year ago. The extreme range for pasture rental this season was from $8 to $15 as compared to $10 and $20 last year. Where $13 to $18 took most of the pasture in 1919, $12 to $13.50 secured the bulk of better pasture this season. Probably just as much land rented for $10 as for $14 to $15 but below $10 only scattered tracts of the least desirable kind were obtainable. During the early part of the renting period many pastures were leased at $12 while later a somewhat similar kind brought $13. Practically all of the desirable pasture, with the exception of a few small tracts, is now under lease although some of the cheap land is still available, with no takers.

According to a Santa Fe official, pasture for 7,500 head in Butler County was still available on the second week in May. The consensus of opinion is that the total movement of cattle into the pasture country this year will fall short 20 to 25 per cent of a year ago, while some go so far as to claim that the decrease will be nearer 30 per cent. Within the last six weeks there was an unexpected increase in the movement, largely because of a dry spell in western and southwestern Texas. Advices from the field to a Santa Fe official were to the effect that 2,243 cars consigned to pastures in Kansas passed through Wellington over the Santa Fe lines up to May 8. One feature this year that was lacking a year ago is that there are more cattle going to pasture in first hands than usual. However, there have been some sales, most of them being at less than $100 per head, with several mixed herds of two to four-year-olds at $85 to $90. The movement from the open market to pasture this year was exceptionally light, although prevailing prices for feeders were at least $25 per head less than a year ago. Cattle being sent to pasture from Texas are said to be of a better type than a year ago and in better flesh because of an abundance of feed. The movement into pasture will continue for a short time, but most owners have already shipped in their holdings. The bulk of these cattle in normal years are marketed by October 1.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

Chicago, Friday, May 14.

	May 14.	May 7.	Apr. 16.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 av	$33.00-35.50	$33.00-35.00	$32.00-33.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 av	35.75-37.75	36.00-37.50	33.50-35.25
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 av	21.00-23.50	19.25-23.75	18.50-22.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 av	36.50-40.00	37.50-40.00	35.00-37.25
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 av	47.00-50.00	48.00-50.00	46.00-48.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 av	21.75-23.50	22.25-22.50	21.50-22.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 av	17.75-19.50	18.25-18.50	18.25-20.00
Pure lard, tierces	22.25-23.00	22.00-23.00	22.25-22.75
Compound lard, tierces	22.50-23.50	22.50-23.50	22.50-23.75

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF BUTTER PACKAGES IN NEW ENGLAND.

Railroad troubles the past few months have interfered with the delivery of butter tubs and boxes considerably, and have resulted in the use of increasing numbers of second-hand packages and mixed sizes. The trouble assumed the most serious proportions recently when production began to increase, especially at numerous plants, such as condenseries, where packages were not on hand and could not be secured to handle the increasing quantities of butter manufactured. Some creameries were unable to make shipments until second-hand tubs or boxes could be located and shipped to them by receivers in the markets. While the condition was not so acute in some markets as in others, in Boston butter was sent to market in old tubs, dirty tubs, Canadian boxes, 10 to 50 pound spruce tubs, sugar pails and boxes, and in various sizes of prints. The prints were hard to sell, because the printed wrappers in many cases contained various names and brands. Some of the butter shipped in the miscellaneous packages was of fine quality, but had to be sold at a discount. Poor packing or a poor package always make selling difficult regardless of the quality of the contents.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Cold Storage Holdings May 1.

Commodity.	Reported for May 1, 1920.		Estimated holdings of storages not reported.		Total holdings May 1, 1920, including estimates.	Total holdings May 1, 1919.	Total holdings May 1, 1918.	Increase or decrease May 1, 1920, compared with May 1, 1919.		Increase or decrease May 1, 1920, compared with May 1, 1918.	
	Storages.	Quantity.	Storages.	Quantity.				Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.
Apples.											
Barrels	310	260,777	13	9,086	269,863	197,927	355,701	+ 71,936	+ 36.3	— 85,838	— 24.1
Boxes	361	1,577,979	8	26,957	1,601,936	545,359	965,657	+ 1,059,577	+194.3	+ 639,279	+ 66.2
Butter (pounds).											
Creamery	195	7,478,323	5	9,555	7,487,878	9,658,928	9,536,225	— 2,171,050	— 22.5	— 2,048,347	— 21.5
Packing stock	53	764,478	0	0	764,478	825,288	1,941,000	— 69,810	— 7.4	— 1,176,522	— 60.6
Cheese (pounds).											
American	306	16,622,880	10	67,282	16,690,162	6,027,130	17,735,767	+ 10,663,032	+176.9	— 1,045,605	— 5.9
Swiss, including block	108	1,932,563	1	15,989	1,948,552	1,064,953	327,855	+ 883,599	+ 83.0	+ 1,620,697	+494.3
Brick and Munster	114	484,165	1	2,592	486,757	336,428	658,276	+ 150,329	+ 44.7	— 171,519	— 26.1
Limburger	78	414,629	0	0	414,629	567,837	250,020	— 153,208	— 27.0	+ 164,609	+ 65.8
Cottage, pot and bakers'	56	2,511,256	0	0	2,511,256	4,059,789	538,829	— 1,548,533	— 38.1	+ 1,972,427	+366.1
Cream and Neufchatel	18	179,983	0	0	179,983	94,657	30,613	+ 85,326	+ 90.1	+ 149,370	+487.9
All other	59	3,102,675	0	0	3,102,675	2,760,832	395,994	+ 341,843	+ 12.4	+ 2,706,681	+683.5
Eggs.											
Cases	282	2,131,275	0	0	2,131,275	3,278,247	2,957,086	— 1,146,972	— 35.0	— 825,811	— 27.9
Frozen (pounds)	158	10,526,041	1	1,591	10,527,632	8,045,556	9,488,150	+ 2,482,076	+ 30.9	+ 1,039,482	+ 11.0
Poultry (pounds).											
Broilers	167	4,056,157	2	29,634	4,085,791	10,954,474	3,126,020	— 6,868,683	— 62.7	+ 959,771	+ 30.7
Roasters	153	13,661,041	4	17,639	13,678,680	18,821,479	7,025,092	— 5,142,799	— 27.3	+ 6,653,588	+ 94.7
Fowls	175	7,229,242	3	19,312	7,248,554	15,548,994	4,107,325	— 8,300,440	— 53.4	+ 3,141,229	+ 76.5
Turkeys	165	3,489,621	1	5,831	3,495,452	7,071,926	7,323,620	— 3,576,474	— 50.6	— 3,828,168	— 52.3
Miscellaneous poultry	194	12,031,493	0	0	12,031,493	18,765,040	4,941,010	— 6,733,547	— 35.9	+ 7,090,483	+143.5
Meats (pounds).											
Beef, frozen	298	169,538,188	11	724,922	170,263,110	184,585,690	212,725,242	— 14,322,580	— 7.8	— 42,462,132	— 20.0
Pork, frozen	299	142,632,932	11	1,295,706	143,928,638	139,205,434	117,785,864	+ 4,723,204	+ 3.4	+ 26,142,774	+ 22.2
Lamb and mutton, frozen	167	2,558,797	3	12,064	2,570,861	7,622,584	3,347,921	— 5,051,723	— 66.3	— 777,060	— 23.2
Beef, cured	280	29,139,879	15	1,017,767	30,157,646	27,821,635	29,217,047	+ 2,336,011	+ 8.4	+ 940,599	+ 3.2
Pork, dry salt	390	458,026,738	19	2,524,172	469,550,910	425,411,423	471,808,755	+ 35,139,487	+ 8.3	— 11,257,845	— 2.4
Pork, pickled	480	346,255,730	25	5,672,287	351,928,017	434,671,258	406,191,030	— 82,743,241	— 19.0	— 54,263,013	— 13.4
Lard	480	138,802,544	26	2,621,061	141,423,605	112,409,243	104,955,760	+ 29,014,362	+ 25.8	+ 36,467,845	+ 34.7
Miscellaneous meats	362	86,614,993	21	965,959	87,580,952	113,124,992	78,252,073	— 25,544,040	— 22.6	+ 9,328,879	+ 11.9

These tables include quantities held in both cold storage warehouses and packing house plants. The cured meat figures include meats in process of curing as well as meats fully cured. The total holdings for May 1, 1920, include under cured beef, 10,959,249 pounds in process of cure and 19,198,397 pounds fully cured; under dry salt pork, 110,207,166 pounds in process of cure and 350,343,744 pounds fully cured; under pickled pork, 188,741,797 pounds in process of cure, and 163,186,220 pounds fully cured.

The estimated holdings of storages not reported are based on the holdings reported by these concerns for the preceding month, it being assumed that their holdings have increased or decreased in the same ratio as the holdings of the storages that reported. The total holdings for May 1 will be revised after complete figures have been received, and the corrected figures will be found in the column for May 1 in the report for June 1. The corrected total holdings for April 1 are given below.

The reporting cold-storage warehouses include places artificially or mechanically cooled to or below a temperature of 45° F., in which food products are placed and held for 30 days or more. There are approximately 1,350 such houses reporting monthly, although the number holding and reporting each separate commodity is much smaller. These reports do not include apples, cheese, and certain quantities of lard and cured meats in common storage nor fresh meats, lard, cured meats, and relatively small quantities of butter and eggs temporarily in branch houses of slaughtering concerns or in the refrigerators of dealers in process of current distribution.

Holdings on Apr. 1, 1920, 1919, and 1918, with Increases or Decreases During Each April.

Receipts and Deliveries During April.
(Incomplete, see note.)

Commodity.	Total holdings Apr. 1, 1920.	Total holdings Apr. 1, 1919.	Total holdings Apr. 1, 1918.	Increase or decrease during April, 1920.	Increase or decrease during April, 1919.	Increase or decrease during April, 1918.	Storages reporting.	May 1, 1920, holdings.	Receipts during April, 1920.	Deliveries during April, 1920.
Apples.										
Barrels	704,631	486,516	977,859	— 434,768	— 288,589	— 622,158	301	257,467	11,491	410,138
Boxes	2,981,916	1,409,828	2,415,707	— 1,376,980	— 864,469	— 1,450,050	348	1,535,790	182,524	1,472,165
Butter (pounds).										
Creamery	12,555,227	11,909,323	14,628,544	— 5,067,349	— 2,250,395	— 5,092,319	191	7,475,489	4,724,829	9,781,939
Packing stock	1,149,499	859,342	1,328,070	— 385,021	— 34,054	+ 612,930	53	764,478	358,563	743,584
Cheese (pounds).										
American	23,430,732	6,750,012	27,965,139	— 6,740,570	— 722,882	—10,229,372	295	16,095,031	4,384,381	10,857,564
Swiss, including block	2,261,020	1,768,142	419,086	— 312,468	— 703,189	— 91,231	105	1,731,113	339,285	591,199
Brick and Munster	560,218	592,501	611,784	— 73,461	— 166,073	+ 46,492	109	448,618	621,102	689,588
Limburger	545,731	738,550	156,946	— 131,102	— 170,713	+ 93,074	74	391,089	171,566	282,903
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	1,954,023	2,786,316	458,284	+ 557,233	+ 1,273,473	+ 80,545	55	2,509,786	778,116	222,353
Cream and Neufchatel	180,181	85,613	29,461	— 198	+ 9,044	+ 1,152	15	176,723	56,511	57,230
All other	3,212,236	1,795,989	336,502	— 109,561	+ 964,843	+ 59,492	57	3,098,933	1,208,466	1,315,286
Eggs.										
Cases	121,733	319,508	343,962	+ 2,009,542	+ 2,958,739	+ 2,613,124	275	2,121,952	2,073,546	70,196
Frozen (pounds)	11,039,167	5,989,065	9,001,418	— 511,535	+ 2,056,491	+ 486,732	157	10,525,757	3,346,745	3,858,326
Poultry (pounds).										
Broilers	5,575,811	12,196,437	4,731,324	— 1,490,020	— 1,241,963	— 1,605,304	165	4,017,817	678,301	2,078,342
Roasters	21,689,630	27,244,027	11,724,021	— 8,010,950	— 8,422,548	— 4,698,929	151	13,644,217	1,456,633	9,195,094
Fowls	13,176,973	23,581,352	9,419,297	— 5,928,419	— 8,032,358	— 5,311,972	173	7,180,465	1,059,886	6,929,208
Turkeys	4,545,312	8,668,750	8,506,295	— 1,049,869	— 1,596,824	— 1,182,675	163	3,482,512	389,221	1,416,950
Miscellaneous poultry	16,448,608	21,206,072	9,734,440	— 4,417,115	— 2,441,032	— 4,793,430	192	12,029,151	1,126,098	5,536,595
Meats (pounds).										
Beef, frozen	196,890,381	221,725,440	268,014,987	—26,627,271	—37,139,750	—55,289,745	289	167,893,277	7,161,708	33,223,394
Pork, frozen	148,921,590	142,189,312	116,548,234	— 4,932,862	— 2,983,878	+ 1,237,630	289	138,877,850	32,181,190	36,898,469
Lamb and mutton, frozen	3,517,223	6,505,069	5,599,458	— 946,362	+ 1,117,515	— 2,251,537	163	2,599,459	859,433	1,689,968
Beef, cured	35,047,105	39,689,313	34,106,284	— 4,889,459	— 2,867,678	— 4,889,237	272	28,955,169	6,316,084	10,710,147
Pork, dry salt	457,744,724	439,205,177	448,114,482	+ 2,806,186	— 4,793,754	+23,694,273	376	451,998,529	74,549,645	69,771,394
Pork, pickled	361,972,742	431,714,227	492,376,906	—10,044,725	+ 2,957,031	+ 3,814,124	466	337,889,948	126,225,010	135,350,596
Lard	132,992,638	112,468,732	89,413,943	+ 8,430,967	— 59,489	+15,541,817	468	134,968,656	102,128,755	93,492,187
Miscellaneous meats	100,048,121	125,735,046	89,200,441	—12,467,169	—12,610,054	— 1,948,368				

Under "Receipts and deliveries" it will be noted that the number of storages and the quantity are both smaller than similar figures in the earlier part of the table. This is due to the fact that not all storages have reported receipts and deliveries. Accordingly, it will be understood that the figures for receipts and deliveries are to that extent incomplete.

For cured meats the column headed "Receipts during April, 1920," shows the quantities placed in cure during the month and not the quantities received by cold-storage plants. For lard this column indicates the quantity manufactured during the month.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

UNCERTAINTY INFLUENCES BUTTER TRADING.

Various factors contributed to keeping butter markets unsettled during the week ending May 15. The temporary firmness which marked the close of the previous week was not sustained and price tendencies continued downward. Receipts were lighter but stocks carried over were ample to take care of the demand. The recent checking of consumptive demand together with continued talk of lower prices were influencing factors. While receivers were free sellers and the tendency was to sell as soon as goods arrived in order to avoid repetition of losses previously incurred by holding, business early in the week was dull and inactive with so little real support that prices declined on an average of 2½ cents during the first two days of trading.

Eastern markets, however, were in fairly good shape after Wednesday. Lighter receipts had resulted in some reduction of available stocks and rumors of further railroad trouble were partly responsible for the improvement. By that time retail prices had also been lowered in line with prevailing wholesale prices, causing more active buying but not more than current receipts would easily handle. At the close of the week prices advanced except at Chicago, where the downward tendency continued, due to lack of buying support. Dealers showed some difference of opinion on the price situation, some feeling that the decline would continue until bottom for June storing was reached, although others pointed out that the backward season and lower production did not warrant any such outlook.

Shipping was much better during the week and shipments of accumulations from creameries ceased to such a point as to indicate that conditions were approaching normal in producing sections. Receipts are expected to show better distribution soon unless further railroad trouble develops, and this will help relieve markets where receipts have been either abnormally high or low depending upon the ability of shippers at country points to arrange for transportation. Several carloads of California butter reached New York during the week, but Canadian shipments have practically ceased. A large cargo of Argentine butter is due at Boston, and more Danish butter is reported on the way. Butter arriving at the different markets showed much irregularity with spring defects and mold becoming more noticeable. A shortage of butter packages is apparent. Butter arrived at some markets in various sorts of containers, and some shipments were packed in such a way that selling could be done only at considerable discount.

Cool weather continued to hold back any marked increase in production. Cattle are still in barns in some sections and while they are on pasture in others, it is reported from many places that they are not in good condition. Storage holdings in the five distributing markets showed an increase during the week amounting to some 380,000 pounds, although the storage report covering the entire country on May 1 which was released May 15 revealed that holdings were 22.5 per cent less than a year ago. Receipts of butter at distributing points are very much lighter than they were last year.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 15.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER, 92 SCORE.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	62.50	59.00	63.00	63.00	52.50
Tuesday	59.50	57.50	60.00	60.50	52.50
Wednesday	59.50	56.75	60.50	61.00	52.50
Thursday	60.00	57.25	61.50	61.00	52.50
Friday	61.50	57.50	63.00	62.00	54.50
Saturday	62.50	56.50	63.00	62.00	53.00
Average for week	**60.91**	**57.58**	**61.83**	**61.58**	**52.92**
Previous week	62.08	60.29	62.25	63.16	53.00
Corresponding week last year	59.25	57.04	59.70	59.66	56.08

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending May 15.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	993,323	877,660	2,589,065
Withdrawn from cold storage	612,406	777,053	852,981
Change during week	+381,522	+100,607	+1,736,084
Total holdings	6,289,144	5,907,622	9,729,852

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending May 15, 1920	7,956,236
Previous week	7,973,631
Corresponding week last year	13,642,875

CHEESE.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND), AMERICAN CHEESE, NO. 1 TWINS.

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.	Wisconsin.
Monday	29–30½	27½–28	30–31	23½	27½
Tuesday	30–30½	27½–28	30–31	24½	26⅞
Wednesday	30–30½	27 –28	30–31	24½	.....
Thursday	30–30½	27 –28	30–31	25	26½
Friday	30–30½	27 –28	30–31	25	26½
Saturday	30–31½	27 –28	30–31	25½	26½
Average for week	**30.25**	**27.52**	**30.50**	**24.64**	**26.62**
Previous week	29.58	28.43	30.50	23.25	27.87
Corresponding week last year	32.04	30.87	33.00	28.96	30.59

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending May 15.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	314,805	445,261	477,668
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,258,469	866,408	566,642
Decrease during week	−943,664	−421,147	−88,974
Total holdings	5,604,965	6,548,629	2,222,507

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending May 15, 1920	3,905,762
Previous week	3,410,364
Corresponding week last year	4,409,599

DRESSED POULTRY.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending May 15.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	2,366,735	1,607,495	4,571,178
Withdrawn from storage	3,723,229	4,703,709	2,038,376
Change during week	−1,356,494	−3,096,214	+2,532,802
Total holdings	25,053,635	26,410,129	37,048,137

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending May 15, 1920	2,445,893
Previous week	2,328,714
Corresponding week last year	3,445,704

EGGS.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS (30 DOZEN CASES).

	Week ending May 15.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	324,298	377,046	313,544
Withdrawn from storage	12,753	12,731	22,829
Change during week	+311,545	+364,315	+290,715
Total holdings	1,599,878	1,288,333	2,453,030

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Cases.
Week ending May 15	548,616
Previous week	516,962
Corresponding week last year	508,375

CHEESE TRADING STILL ON SATISFACTORY BASIS.

Trading was fairly active in the cheese markets during the week ending May 15. Business was on a generally satisfactory basis, although most sales were small lots, as there is no tendency to stock up at this season. Prices at Wisconsin primary markets declined following the meeting of the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange at Plymouth on Monday, and Twins were about 1½ cents lower than the previous week; but of the eastern distributing markets Chicago alone followed the decline, New York showing an actual advance of ¾ cent. Conditions would have ordinarily justified higher prices in some other markets, but dealers were making good profits and were not inclined to risk the chance of reducing consumption by raising prices. In fact, some dealers with shipping trade who opened the week asking a longer margin than usual found it necessary to revise prices in order to get new business. There was some feeling that prices were lower than conditions warranted, as the season is still early, but trading did not support this feeling.

The shortage of supplies was still noticeable in most markets with new arrivals barely sufficient to take care of the demand. Stocks of fancy cheese were light with some dealers entirely out. New cheese was more in evidence and moved well, although it does not meet the demands of some classes of trade. The quality of new cheese on the market so far has been irregular but generally good. Weather conditions point toward increased production during the next few weeks, and with the shipping situation showing continued improvement, the securing of supplies should be less difficult.

Export buying was active during the week. Considerable quantities of skims were purchased as well as occasional lots of wholemilks. Stocks are fairly well picked over and satisfactory goods are becoming harder to locate at prices these buyers have been offering. It is reported in some quarters that export demand will practically be over by the end of this month.

The storage movement in distributing markets was heavy during the week, the net reduction amounting to approximately 900,000 pounds, or about 13 per cent of the total holdings. The heaviest relative reduction occurred at New York where stocks were reduced almost 25 per cent. At Chicago, where the holdings are heaviest, the reduction during the week was over 16 per cent. Storage reports covering the entire United States, which were just released, indicate that on May 1 of this year stocks were 176.9 per cent heavier than a year ago, but this figure does not take into consideration the heavy out-of-storage movement during the first two weeks of this month.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

MARKETS IN LATE SPRING.

Price Movement Irregular but Generally Steady—Shipments Increase.

(Monthly Review)

The irregularity which appeared in the markets toward the middle of April seems to have marked a pause in the upward movement of prices. Apple, potato, strawberry, and sweet potato quotations have shown few changes of importance lately, but the shortage of tomatoes has been followed by a considerable advance. Heavy supplies of onions have caused a sharp decline in price. Total shipments to date exceed those of last season to a corresponding date and the current rate of movement exceeds that of a year ago.

Apple Holdings Decrease.

Cold-storage holdings of apples on May 1 were 269,863 barrels compared with 704,631 on April and 197,927 barrels on May 1, 1919. This shows a decrease of 61.7 per cent during the month, but is an increase of 36.3 per cent compared with the holdings on May 1 of last season. Holdings of boxed apples on May 1 were 1,604,936 boxes compared with 2,981,916 on April 1 and 545,359 boxes on May 1, 1919, a decrease of 46.2 per cent during the month, but an increase of 194.3 per cent above the holdings of May 1, last season. Current shipments of both barreled and boxed apples showed a slight decrease of about 50 cars.

Apple Markets Steady.

Consuming markets were moderately supplied and prices were steady with the exception of a few markets where local conditions created the basis for a slightly firmer tendency. New York A-2½ Baldwins in eastern markets advanced early in May to a range of $10.50 to $12, while prices in Chicago remained unchanged at $8 to $8.50 per barrel. Middle-western Ben Davis No. 1 also were steady at $7.50 to $8 and a limited supply of southern Ben Davis A-2½ reached eastern markets, selling at $7.50 to $9. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps held at $4.25 to $5.25 in eastern markets and at $3.50 to $4.50 in cities of the Middle West. The commercial crop of apples from States shipping in boxes has exceeded the total movement of last year by about 15,000 cars and shipments are still more than 200 cars per week. The barreled stock is moving at the rate of about 250 cars per week, but to date the shipments have fallen approximately 5,000 cars short of the total number moved last season.

Potatoes Hold Price Advances.

Following the sharp gains of the previous month, potato prices became relatively steady. The active demand that existed at Minnesota shipping points the middle of April became slow by the end of the month and movement was limited during the first two weeks of May. White varieties, sacked per 100 pounds, fluctuated within a range of $6.95 to $7.40. Consuming markets were moderately supplied. Northern stock in middle-western markets showed the slightly wider range of $6.65 to $7.50. New York round whites, sacked per 100 pounds, were steady in most eastern markets at a range of $6.65 to $7.35. Offerings were light, and Maine Green Mountains were firm at shipping points, prices ranging $5.93 to $6.93 bulk per 100 pounds, f. o. b. usual terms. Haulings were moderate to light at Hastings, Fla., double-head barrels of No. 1 Spaulding Rose selling from $12 to $15 f. o. b. cash track. Prices in consuming markets also showed a narrow range of $17 to $20 until the end of the second week in May, when they lowered to $14 to $16.

The movement of old potatoes has decreased sharply from a rate of more than 2,000 cars per week to less than 1,000. The only State shipping more than 100 cars was Maine, which supplied about one-half of the current movement. The total shipments of old northern potatoes to about the middle of May are slightly less than at the corresponding time last season. Canadian stock has been moving into the United States in much greater volume than last year. Shipments of new potatoes are steadily increasing but the volume of movement is still much lighter than last season.

Onions Sell Lower.

The supply of new onions has increased rapidly during the month and the more liberal amount has caused a steady decline in the prices of Texas onions in both producing areas and consuming markets. At Laredo, Tex., f. o. b. prices of Yellow Bermudas Nos. 1 and 2 mixed, had declined by the middle of May to about $1.25 to $1.50 per standard crate, as compared with prevailing prices of $3.50 to $4.25 at the end of the second week of April. A similar cut in prices has taken place in the consuming markets where recent ranges established for eastern and middle-western cities are about $3.50 lower than a month ago, at $1.75 to $3.25. Texas was shipping nearly 1,000 cars a week the middle of May, and had already shipped about as many cars to date as moved from that State during the entire season of 1919. The new crop in California is beginning to move in fair volume and shipments are well ahead of the movement last year. The Bureau of Crop Estimates forecasted that the Bermuda onion area in Texas and California, and the Bermuda and Creole onion area in Louisiana for this season would be 18,712 acres, as compared with 7,817 acres in 1919, and 20,970 acres in 1918.

Strawberries in Light Supply.

Haulings have been moderate at Louisiana shipping points and the good demand for strawberries held up prices very well, 24-pint ventilated crates of Klondikes selling at $3.75 to $4.65 f. o. b. cash track, until the second week in May, when the markets became somewhat unsettled and prices declined about $1. Supplies have been light in most consuming markets, prices of 24-pint ventilated crates of Klondikes keeping fairly close around $5 in middle-western markets and 40 to 50 cents, quart basis, in eastern cities.

JOBBING PRICE RANGE OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, No. 1, White.
(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

Market.	Week ending— May 17, 1920.	Week ending— May 10, 1920.	One year ago.
New York	$7.35–$7.65	$7.55–$7.70	$2.70–$2.85
Baltimore	7.50	8.50	2.50– 2.65
Boston	6.75– 7.00	6.75– 7.25	2.85– 3.00
Chicago	[1] 7.25– 7.50	[1] 7.35– 7.50	[1] 2.00– 2.20
Kansas City	6.75– 7.25	7.50	1.90
St. Louis	7.35– 7.50	7.00– 7.40	2.15– 2.40

POTATOES, Florida Spaulding Rose, No. 1.
(Barrels).

New York	$14.00–$15.00	$18.00–$19.00	$7.50–$8.25
Baltimore	15.00– 15.50	17.00	8.00
Boston	15.00– 16.00	.....	7.50– 8.00
Chicago	17.00	16.00	8.25– 8.75
Florida [2]	12.50– 13.00	13.00– 13.50	7.00– 7.25

SWEET POTATOES, Yellows, New Jersey and Tennessee.
(Bushel hampers.)

New York	$4.25–$4.50	$4.00	.....
Baltimore	[3] 3.00– 3.25	$3.00–[3] 3.25	.....
Chicago	3.50	3.00– 3.15	.....
Kansas City	2.00– 2.50	2.25– 2.50	.....
St. Louis	2.25	3.00– 3.25	.....

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas, Nos. 1 and 2.
(Standard crates.)

New York	$2.75	$2.75	$5.25–$5.75
Baltimore	3.00	3.25	5.00
Boston	$2.25– 2.75	$3.00– 3.25	4.85– 5.00
Chicago	1.90– 2.25	2.50– 2.75	4.00– 4.15
Kansas City	1.75– 2.25	2.25	3.75
St. Louis	1.50– 1.75	2.50– 2.75	3.75– 4.00
Texas [2]	1.50– 1.60	1.40– 2.00	3.10– 3.50

STRAWBERRIES, Tennessee and Arkansas Klondikes.
(24-quart crates.)

New York	35c– [4] 38c	25c– [5] 30c	20c– [5] 30c
Baltimore	20c– [5] 25c	28c– [5] 33c	28c– [5] 30c
Boston	25c– [4] 30c	25c– [4] 40c	30c– [4] 35c
Chicago	$6.00–$6.50	$4.00–$4.50	$5.50–$6.50
Kansas City	7.50– 8.00	7.00– 7.50	7.00
St. Louis	4.00– 5.50	6.00– 6.50	6.00
Tennessee [2]	4.50– 4.75	5.00–[6] 5.50	4.75– 5.00

[1] Car-lot sales.
[2] F. o. b. shipping points.
[3] Maryland and Virginia Yellows.
[4] Quart basis.
[5] North Carolinas, quarts.
[6] Arkansas, f. o. b. shipping points.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Week and Month Ending May 15.

Commodity.	Week ending May 15.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	4 weeks ending May 15, this season.	Same period last season.	4 weeks ending Apr. 17, this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:									
Boxed	160	32	235	918	151	1,577	41,620	25,528	25,581
Barreled	174	87	249	912	515	864	39,854	43,863	44,049
Cabbage:									
Old	1	1	1	7	2	73	23,325	29,359	29,361
New	696	679	766	3,499	2,098	3,244	11,376	5,818	7,728
Celery	100	140	117	594	542	735	2,930	1,854	2,051
Dry beans	147	189	145	467	701	283	5,369	5,533	7,538
Grapefruit	533	33	446	1,520	201	1,190	9,699	6,313	6,462
Lemons	327	296	264	919	1,171	484	4,563	6,045	9,532
Lettuce	356	156	413	1,439	896	770	8,173	4,623	7,250
Mixed and bunched vegetables	310	213	391	1,109	763	759	4,972	3,648	8,256
Onions, new	1,192	662	1,199	4,063	1,902	249	4,312	2,015	20,490
Oranges	1,351	1,103	1,378	5,146	4,303	4,065	35,955	36,535	50,654
Strawberries	800	908	476	1,873	2,249	361	2,251	2,748	8,084
Sweet potatoes	119	2	131	666	45	718	15,146	10,529	10,540
Tomatoes	139	289	156	483	866	854	2,695	2,586	11,446
White potatoes:									
Old	610	1,345	918	4,303	8,126	8,975	157,814	168,382	176,540
New	666	418	306	1,072	1,504	7	1,118	1,657	6,501
Total	7,681	6,553	7,591	28,990	26,035	25,208	371,172	357,036	435,063

MONTHLY RANGE OF JOBBING PRICES.

Comparative Prices of Leading Fruits and Vegetables in Principal Consuming Markets.

Commodity.	This season.				Last season.
	May 15.	Apr. 15.	Mar. 15.	Feb. 15.	May 15.
POTATOES, No. 1 White, sacked, per 100 pounds	$6.75–$8.00	$7.50–$8.65	$5.35–$5.70	$4.15–$4.50	$1.80–$2.50
POTATOES, Florida, No. 1 Spaulding Rose, per barrel	14.00–18.00	20.00	.....	.....	7.50– 8.75
SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware yellows, per bushel hamper	3.50– 4.50	2.25– 3.00	2.40– 3.00	2.25– 2.75	.....
APPLES:					
New York Baldwins A 2½, per barrel	12.00–12.50	8.00– 9.50	8.00– 9.50	7.00– 8.50	.....
Northwestern Winesaps, extra fancy, per box	4.00– 4.75	3.50– 5.00	3.50– 4.00	2.75– 3.50	.....
ONIONS, Texas, yellow Bermudas, Nos. 1 and 2, per crate	1.75– 3.15	.....	.....	.....	3.50– 4.75
STRAWBERRIES, West Tennessee Klondikes, per 24-quart crates	6.00– 8.50	.....	.....	.....	5.50– 6.50

Shipments to the middle of May this season total considerably less than at the corresponding time last year, and the present rate of movement is but little more than half that of a year ago.

Sweet Potatoes Steady.

Prices have held nearly unchanged and movement has been between 125 and 200 cars per week. Early in May, New Jersey and Delaware yellow varieties advanced about $1 to a range of $3.50 to $4 per bushel hamper in New York and $3 to $3.25 in Philadelphia. Consuming markets have been fairly well supplied and the demand and movement moderate. Tennessee Nancy Halls were steady at $2.75 to $3.25 per bushel hamper. Georgia and Alabama Porto Ricans in 50-pound crates ranged $2.25 to $3 in Pittsburgh and $1.75 to $2.25 in Atlanta. By the middle of May, 1919, the sweet-potato movement had been completed. This season shipments are still more than 100 cars per week after a total movement to date 50 per cent greater than last season's total car-lot shipments.

Tomato Markets Active.

An active demand, with light supplies, has given the tomato markets a very firm tone. Six basket carriers of fancy Globes at Florida east coast shipping points have held strongly at $6 to $6.50. Globes fancy sixes advanced in eastern markets to $7 to $8 and repacked stock in Chicago to $9.50 to $11. The Florida shipping season will be ended in another month, but the Texas crop should begin to move in volume before that time. Shipments from Florida continue in excess of 100 cars per week.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

Mixed vegetables, lettuce, and new cabbage moved in nearly twice the volume of the first week of May last season. Combined shipments of these three commodities were 1,565 cars compared with 897 for the corresponding week last season. Celery shipments were slightly less than during a similar period last year. Combined shipments of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons during the first week of May this season were 2,084 cars, as compared with 1,351 cars last year.

Prices Close with Steady Tone.

Markets for leading commodities were generally steady, during the week ending May 15, with the exception of a slightly weaker tendency in new potatoes and onions, compared with the week before. The rate of car-lot movement showed a slight increase over that of the previous week. Total shipments were 7,681 cars, compared with 7,591 the week before and 6,553 during the corresponding week last season. Strawberry shipments increased sharply by about 300 cars. The movement of new potatoes increased slightly more than the shipments of old potatoes decreased; that is, shipments of new potatoes increased approximately 350 cars and old potatoes decreased about 300 cars, respectively. Other commodities showed changes of less than 100 cars in the rate of movement, as compared with the previous week.

CHICAGO POTATO MARKET.

Sales on Chicago market are mostly car-lots outweight. That is, the buyer pays only for what he hauls over the scales and in bulk sales it is not uncommon to see cars culled 20 to 40 bushels, which are sold by the receiver to the "Cull Man" at about one-third the price paid for the balance of the stock. Knowledge of this culling process has tended no doubt to cause shippers to grade bulk stock more closely than sacked.

Wisconsin is the heaviest contributor to the Chicago potato market during the fall and winter months, and at times sends in for a period of several days as much stock as all other States combined. Next come Minnesota, Michigan, and Idaho in the order of their importance.

As a rule Wisconsin stock is about on a par with that of Minnesota and Michigan, and comprises about the same varieties—Rurals, commonly known in the trade as round whites, predominate. Next in importance come Burbanks or long whites. Then come Kings and Triumphs, but this stock is much less in volume than that of the other two varieties.

This season Wisconsin stock compared favorably with that of Minnesota, but was somewhat inferior to that of Michigan and not so well graded on the whole, notwithstanding the State grading law enacted by Wisconsin last fall.

Northern white stock began arriving at Chicago during the latter part of August, including Wisconsins and Minnesota Early Ohios. September opened with prices ranging around $3.25, but the range declined by the end of the month to $2.35, principally because of heavier shipments. Price held around this figure through October. With the coming of colder weather and more mature stock, November opened somewhat stronger, and prices gradually advanced to $2.85 by the end of the month. A gradual rise occurred throughout December, interrupted by occasional slight declines, and by the end of the month prices had reached $3.45. Declining receipts continued to boost the market in January, track supply having fallen as low as 50 cars on one day and for several days was below 100, which is far below normal. By January 16, prices had reached $5 on Northern white stock, the high point of the season; in fact, the highest price since the memorable spring of 1917. This brought out heavier shipments which crowded the matket down to $4.50. The price again worked up to $4.75 by the middle of February, but a combination of circumstances, chief of which was increased shipments, again forced it below the $4.50 mark.

TEXAS BERMUDA ONIONS.

Full Yield and Active Movement at Declining Prices.

Shipments of Texas Bermuda onions to the middle of May reached 3,638 carloads. According to the field representative of the Bureau of Markets, the Texas onion crop was then at least 50 per cent harvested. Taking into consideration the fact that the cars are being loaded from 10 to 20 per cent heavier than in previous years, it appears that the estimate made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates on April 24, forecasting a production of Texas Bermudas of 5,193 cars of 530 crates each, may be reached or exceeded.

Notwithstanding the shortage of refrigerator cars which many sections are experiencing, the Texas onion region has not suffered from lack of other equipment. Growers and dealers have been adverse to the use of other refrigerator cars. Circumstances, however, this year have made it necessary to convert box cars into ventilated cars. The season has been very dry and favorable. Onions, thus far, have carried very well in box cars.

During the first two weeks of the deal the movement was very seriously hampered by the embargo then existing. There was considerable congestion at the gateways, and many of the early cars have had slow delivery to the eastern markets. Yet, even on this score, complaints have been surprisingly few, and practically without exception, the early cars have shown a profit at the destination.

The movement has been heavy. Every effort seems to have been made to get the onions out of the ground before they were fully matured, in order that they might be shipped under the most favorable carrying conditions. Of the 2,507 cars shipped to May 7, 955 were from the Laredo section, 1,104 from the upper counties, 433 from the Gulf coast section, and 15 are miscellaneous cars from points outside these districts. The heaviest day's shipment was on May 6, amounting to 209 cars.

The market has shown a gradual decline since the opening of the deal; a development which was confidently expected, and one for which practically everyone was prepared. The first car of Yellows sold at auction at $4.80 per crate cash track early in April, and the cash track price for good Yellows, commercial pack, was about $1.50 to $1.75 while the few remaining Crystal White Wax were cleaning up at around $2.

Much concern was shown early in the season regarding the apparent shortage of crates. It was known that baskets and sacks would have to be used in order to move the crop, and many dealers and grower feared the outcome of shipments made in these types of containers. But little difficulty has been experienced with properly loaded cars of baskets or sacks. Since a considerable amount is saved by the use of sacks and baskets, it is felt that there will be a tendency in the future to use sacks, instead of crates entirely, as in the past. Some shippers insist that the demand for baskets will exceed that for crates when the retail trade discovers an extra pound in the net weight of onions in baskets compared with crates.

Whether conditions scarcely could have been more favorable for harvesting the crop. Quality is fine. Few onions show pink, and the proportion of doubles, splits, and bottle necks is surprisingly small. The crop is said to be one of the finest Texas has ever raised. Almost fabulous yields have been reported, various growers claiming a production of 700 to 900 crates to the acre.

(Additional vegetable items page 333.)

SUPPLIES OF THE LARGE CITIES.

Number of Cars of Fruits and Vegetables Unloaded Affords Basis for Comparing Yearly Requirements.

Fifteen prominent city markets have taken for each of the past four seasons an average of about 171,000 cars of 14 leading lines of domestic fruits and vegetables. That is, the 15 cities took nearly two-fifths of the total recorded car-lot movement of approximately 449,000 cars of the 14 commodities yearly.

New York has used over 1,000 cars per week, or about 55,000 cars yearly. These supplies comprised about one-third of the combined requirements of the 15 cities and about one-eighth of the whole car-lot movement of the 14 lines of fruits and vegetables.

In 1919 New York unloaded 6,592 cars of apples in barrels besides nearly 4,000 cars of western box apples; also 18,376 cars of potatoes, 4,800 cars of onions, 2,300 cars of cabbage, 3,865 of cantaloupes, 2,984 of tomatoes, 3,933 of peaches, 897 of strawberries, 1,121 of celery.

The average unloads at Chicago the past four seasons were approximately 27,000 cars, about one-half those at New York City and about one-sixth those of the entire group of the 15 cities. Pittsburgh district took about one-third as many cars as New York, Philadelphia received somewhat more than Pittsburgh, but considerably less than Chicago. Unloads of cars of fruits and vegetables at Boston were slightly less than those of the Pittsburgh district. A number of the other cities, including Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, and St. Louis each received not far from 6,000 cars per season, while from 2,000 to 3,000 cars each per year were taken by Denver, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Paul, and Washington.

The combined amounts of leading commodities show little change from year to year, although the total varies considerably because some cities include miscellaneous lines in some years and not in others. In general, the increases in the receipts of some leading lines from year to year are offset by the decreases in other lines. Thus, while the unloads of box apples in the 15 cities increased from 4,157 cars in 1916 to 9,914 in 1919, the volume of receipts of barrel apples was scarcely maintained during that time, and the total for 1919 and 1918 together was slightly less than the combined totals of 1916 and 1917.

The 15 cities take about the same proportion of each commodity as of all the commodities combined. That is, New York receives about one-third of all the shipments and about one-third of the potato unloads, and also about the same proportion of unloads of apples, onions, etc. There are, however, variations in the proportion making up the supplies of some cities Chicago taking about one-sixth of the supplies of the entire group of cities. When comparison is made of the proportions of the various commodities making up the supply of each city, Chicago uses a larger share of potatoes, apples, and celery, and relatively a smaller share of onions, cabbage, and cantaloupes, than the rest of the group.

Potatoes comprise from one-third to one-half the volume of these 14 kinds of fruits and vegetables unloaded in this group of cities, averaging not far below 70,000 cars a year out of a combined total of approximately 171,000 cars. Supplies of apples are next in volume, close to 30,000 cars in each of the past two seasons. Another group including cabbage, onions, tomatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, peaches, and grapes, ranges from approximately 7,000 to 13,000 acrs yearly. Still another group comprising celery, lettuce, pears, sweet potatoes, and strawberries, averages not far from 5,000 cars yearly of each commodity.

Annual car-lot receipts are greatly affected by arrivals of products from neighboring districts. Some cities are so largely supplied with fruits and vegetables brought in by wagons and motor trucks, that the total by car-lots is less than that of cities with smaller populations. The figures are also affected by the extent to which products are reshipped in small lots to surrounding towns and cities. For these reasons the consumption scarcely admits of comparison on a common basis. Pittsburgh, for instance, in some seasons is credited with more cars unloaded than Philadelphia, and Cincinnati with more cars than St. Louis. Pittsburgh is an important diversion point and it is possible that some of the cars diverted to other points have been included as unloads. Cincinnati is also an important diversion point for some products. Suplies at St. Louis are received to an unusually large extent from neighboring territory, hence the car-lot supplies are relatively light.

CARLOADS OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES RECEIVED AT 15 IMPORTANT MARKETS.

	Apples (bbl.).	Apples (box).	Cabbage.	Cantaloupes.	Celery.	Grapes.	Lettuce.	Onions.	Peaches.	Pears.	Strawberries.	Sweet potatoes.	Tomatoes.	Watermelons.	White potatoes.	Total.
Boston:																
1919	656	279	489	700	87	.....	.....	1016	641	.....	195	.....	389	.....	9132	13584
1918	594	448	597	309	119	1072	13	853	675	464	488	549	469	371	8454	15475
1917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916	1080	412	850	1068	.....	.....	.....	1890	939	.....	1624	.....	1194	.....	9793	18860
Chicago:																
1919	4091	1953	1837	1936	939	.....	.....	1403	1357	.....	1245	.....	1020	.....	12158	27939
1918	3867	669	1322	1059	834	1376	766	695	1060	343	876	639	1008	787	12477	27778
1917	2685	1251	1142	1017	1561	2028	637	1147	1068	791	910	671	1334	1534	9609	27388
1916	4392	858	1366	1628	.....	.....	.....	1450	920	.....	1670	.....	1425	.....	12125	25843
Cincinnati:																
1919	1206	242	557	597	166	.....	.....	275	631	.....	282	.....	217	.....	2237	6410
1918	1010	185	661	403	157	216	305	328	415	124	261	290	293	272	1749	6672
1917	548	127	471	433	151	186	489	319	495	85	378	339	434	408	1816	6670
1916	1257	81	452	442	.....	.....	.....	284	499	.....	251	.....	439	.....	1655	5360
Cleveland:[1]																
1919	981	419	503	748	112	.....	.....	422	584	.....	99	.....	170	.....	3135	7173
1918	897	299	636	381	121	497	121	417	453	169	162	307	159	334	3101	8051
1917	458	106	222	4	4	217	15	133	11	43	.....	75	.....	.....	786	2074
1916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver:																
1919	2	128	36	304	5	.....	.....	87	215	.....	77	.....	124	.....	806	1784
1918	1	273	41	250	7	102	45	62	128	77	43	86	81	141	792	2129
1917	.....	397	46	223	58	175	41	117	170	73	64	70	203	226	820	2684
1916	29	371	96	308	.....	.....	.....	140	139	.....	161	.....	160	.....	1393	2797
Detroit:																
1919	1087	419	205	501	72	.....	.....	516	663	.....	103	.....	189	.....	2928	6683
1918	551	131	223	275	75	333	38	382	443	139	125	161	159	336	2813	6184
1917	572	274	234	71	105	151	59	452	55	56	55	113	101	75	1899	4272
1916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City:																
1919	292	381	421	448	155	.....	.....	284	285	.....	50	.....	235	.....	2521	5072
1918	355	355	581	128	205	180	88	391	205	.....	100	70	185	220	2602	5665
1917	601	387	375	360	209	157	86	407	292	86	173	138	266	524	2546	6607
1916	683	345	418	295	.....	.....	.....	350	144	.....	281	.....	320	.....	2780	5616
Minneapolis:																
1919	192	155	49	171	102	.....	.....	83	112	.....	101	.....	50	.....	498	1513
1918	392	175	57	118	73	155	50	75	83	113	119	55	64	130	397	2056
1917	317	258	81	142	65	214	63	149	190	159	199	57	75	312	1196	3477
1916	769	164	232	275	.....	.....	.....	203	210	.....	368	.....	190	.....	1355	3767
New York:																
1919	6592	3949	2300	3865	1121	.....	.....	4800	3933	.....	897	.....	2984	.....	18376	48817
1918	8313	3012	2881	3029	1372	3386	2926	4464	3683	1725	1205	2431	3229	1960	19328	62944
1917	6273	1721	2027	3366	973	370	2551	4666	3621	1043	2771	1808	3311	2997	20601	58099
1916	8809	1382	2070	3141	.....	.....	.....	4951	3395	.....	2780	.....	2917	.....	20629	50074
Omaha:														4		
1919	75	293	221	178	62	.....	.....	125	276	.....	82	.....	39	.....	1210	2561
1918	104	254	211	127	88	219	52	87	240	122	95	51	62	147	928	2787
1917	96	246	122	129	59	95	31	126	186	138	69	51	30	203	960	2541
1916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia:																
1919	2417	783	2293	1337	478	.....	.....	1566	1780	.....	406	.....	2066	.....	9041	22167
1918	2553	145	1932	.....	707	.....	.....	1542	.....	.....	.....	268	698	.....	6789	14634
1917	1987	356	1324	815	559	385	1055	1603	829	168	644	180	696	1156	6441	18198
1916	2969	3	2098	1698	.....	.....	.....	1795	2113	.....	1210	.....	3706	.....	9068	24660
Pittsburgh:																
1919	1898	308	1172	1702	337	.....	.....	976	1221	.....	166	.....	993	.....	7326	16099
1918	2403	546	1667	1068	579	1656	254	1211	1010	759	271	821	1016	658	6516	20435
1917	2305	193	896	1140	466	1469	232	1178	1167	645	435	697	945	1012	5185	17965
1916	3346	99	1461	1530	.....	.....	.....	1441	1459	.....	644	.....	1364	.....	7353	18697
St. Louis:																
1919	1075	264	746	305	177	.....	.....	448	334	.....	45	.....	178	.....	3115	6687
1918	499	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	758
1917	1726	391	1028	285	240	350	123	753	348	132	369	191	944	411	3149	10440
1916	3069	156	1197	397	.....	.....	.....	826	347	.....	337	.....	848	.....	3247	10424
St. Paul:																
1919	74	153	53	92	40	.....	.....	61	128	.....	58	.....	24	.....	150	833
1918	190	219	54	38	49	95	31	25	97	91	52	34	39	54	125	1193
1917	148	134	46	85	30	95	35	50	69	66	82	31	27	99	410	1407
1916	387	240	159	130	.....	.....	.....	115	84	.....	212	.....	106	.....	850	2283
Washington:																
1919	199	188	286	230	126	.....	.....	174	158	.....	49	.....	158	.....	999	2567
1918	444	188	371	126	152	84	91	220	138	52	18	85	115	156	1213	3453
1917	239	94	186	99	99	18	46	108	120	14	10	22	105	203	439	1802
1916	413	46	235	123	.....	.....	.....	137	123	.....	7	.....	134	.....	417	1635
Total:																
1919	20837	9914	11168	13114	3979	.....	.....	12236	12318	.....	3855	.....	8836	.....	73632	169889
1918	22173	7158	11234	7311	4538	9371	4780	10752	8630	4178	3815	5847	7580	5566	67284	180217
1917	17955	5935	8200	8169	4579	5910	5454	11208	8621	3499	6160	4446	8471	9160	55857	163624
1916	27203	4157	10644	11035	.....	.....	.....	13582	10381	.....	9545	.....	12803	.....	70666	170016
Average	22042	6791	10311	9907	4365	7640	5117	11944	9987	3838	5844	5146	9422	7363	66860	170936

[1] Cleveland for 1917, from October 26th to end of year.

GRAIN, HAY, AND FEED

HAY MARKET.

Prices Steady at Previous High Level—Receipts Light — Shipping Conditions Slightly Improved.

The hay market situation for the week ending May 15 is slightly improved as considered from the standpoint of movement and supply. Practically all embargoes have been removed, and in several markets where the railroads have been making delivery to outside yards only, the hay is now being delivered to the team tracks. While the total receipts at nine of the principal markets (as shown by by the accompanying table) are slightly below those of the previous week they are sufficient to supply the more urgent demands. Dealers and consumers are buying only for their immediate needs, expecting some reduction in price as soon as conditions improve and receipts increase.

	May 8.	May 15.		May 8.	May 15.
	Cars.	*Cars.*		*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	208	118	St. Louis	337	218
New York	314	248	Chicago	199	220
Baltimore	43	53	Minneapolis	69	68
Atlanta	56	59			
Cincinnati	135	262	Total	1,954	1,829
Kansas City	593	583			

Timothy.—Although receipts continue light and the demand urgent, the average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal markets made no further advance during the week, remaining at the high level of $44.50 per ton. Prices were slightly lower at New York, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Minneapolis, but higher at Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Chicago. At the latter market timothy advanced $5 per ton, but buyers were unable to obtain all the hay needed even at the advanced prices. The congestion in the railroad yards is being cleared up, and hay is now being delivered to the team tracks. Notices of shipment from the surrounding territory are said to be increasing. Continued light receipts and a good demand were the causes for the advance in prices at Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Memphis.

WHOLESALE FEED PRICES AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

	May 15.	Apr. 17.
Spring wheat bran:		
Minneapolis	$53.50	$50.75
Duluth	52.00	51.00
Hard winter wheat bran:		
Kansas City	54.00	52.00
St. Louis	53.00	60.50
Soft winter wheat bran:		
Cincinnati	62.00	56.00
Baltimore	65.00	61.50
Richmond	64.00	60.00
Spring wheat middlings:		
Minneapolis	58.00	54.09
Duluth	57.00	54.09
Hard winter wheat middlings:		
Kansas City	61.00	59.50
St. Louis	63.50	57.00
Soft winter wheat middlings:		
Cincinnati	67.00	64.00
Baltimore	66.00	61.50
Richmond	67.00	64.00
Cottonseed meal (36 per cent protein):		
Memphis	65.00	63.75
Atlanta	63.50	65.00
Linseed meal:		
Minneapolis	66.00	67.00
Milwaukee	70.00	71.00
Alfalfa meal:		
Memphis	50.50	43.00
Kansas City	[1] 46.00	40.00
St. Louis	43.00	42.75
Gluten feed:		
Chicago	74.00	69.00
Buffalo	77.19	72.19
Hominy feed:		
New York	76.00	69.00
Milwaukee	69.50	67.50

[1] Nominal.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, MAY 15.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Buffalo.	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Denver.
HAY (carload lots).															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	45.00	63.00	45.00	48.00	48.00	50.00	45.00	44.25	50.00	38.00	47.00	36.00	.....	37.50	40.00
Standard timothy	42.00	62.00	44.50	47.50	47.00	49.50	.....	43.50	48.00	.....	43.00	34.00	.....	.....	39.00
No. 2 timothy	.....	60.00	44.00	46.50	46.50	49.00	43.50	43.00	47.00	36.00	.....	32.00	.....	35.50	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	35.00	61.00	43.50	46.00	48.00	50.00	.....	43.50	48.00	44.50	.....	36.50	.....	35.50	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	38.00	58.00	.....	45.00	47.50	50.00	.....	42.50	47.00	43.50	.....	35.00	.....	33.00	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00	48.50	.....	41.00	45.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.00	47.00	43.50	40.00	39.00	.....	35.50	31.00	31.00	34.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.50	42.00	.....	35.00	35.00	.....	27.50	33.00	30.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	30.00	33.00	.....	24.50	25.00	31.00	30.00
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	16.50	24.00	26.00	.....
FEED (ton lots or more).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	65.50	65.00	[2]70.00	65.50	66.00	66.00	.....	62.00	61.50	62.00	.....	.....	.....	56.50	57.00
Soft winter	66.50	.....	[2]70.00	67.00	68.00	66.00	67.00	64.00	.....	63.00	.....	[2]60.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	65.50	.....	[2]70.00	.....	.....	66.00	.....	61.00	62.00	62.00	60.00	59.00	54.00	.....	57.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring	69.50	68.00	[2]70.00	67.50	72.00	75.00	.....	64.00	65.00	64.00	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....
Soft winter	72.50	.....	.....	68.00	74.00	76.00	72.00	69.00	.....	65.00	.....	[2]66.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	71.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.00	.....	67.00	65.00	64.00	68.00	65.00	60.00	.....	.....
Rye middlings	68.50	63.00	.....	.....	68.00	.....	.....	.....	64.00	62.00	.....	.....	71.50	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed (per cent)	72.50	69.00	75.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.00	73.00	.....	.....	.....	72.00	71.00	79.00
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	81.50	.....	.....	.....	78.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.00	75.00	74.00	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	77.50	75.00	79.00	.....	.....	70.00	.....	70.00	75.00	74.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00
No. 1 Alfalfa meal (medium)	55.50	.....	56.50	.....	.....	57.00	.....	50.00	53.00	51.00	.....	[2]49.00	47.50	.....	42.00
Gluten feed	83.50	.....	84.00	82.50	.....	.....	.....	78.50	78.00	.....	.....	78.00	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	74.00	.....	69.00	.....	70.00	77.00	.....	80.00	73.00	70.00	70.00	73.00	78.50	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.00	81.00	89.00	.....	77.00	76.50	.....	88.00
Beet pulp	68.50	.....	.....	.....	70.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

The lateness of the spring has delayed farm work, and the farmers are now busy with the spring planting. This is also a contributing factor to the present light movement of hay to market. Prices are practically unchanged at Boston, but there is beginning to be an accumulation at the terminals of No. 2 and lower grades of timothy which dealers are finding some difficulty in selling at the current prices.

The supply of hay at New York is still far below the requirements, but conditions are slightly improved, and dealers have been able to supply their most urgent needs. Prices have declined slightly, but no great decline is expected until receipts are greatly increased. The receipts at St. Louis are now equal to the local demand, and a few cars are available for shipment. Prices have declined about $1 per ton from the recent high level. The demand is reported lighter at Atlanta and other southeastern markets, and the receipts are sufficient for the present requirements.

Alfalfa.—The receipts of alfalfa were light in all markets, but prices were but slightly changed from the quotations of the previous week. Old hay is in good demand, and all the offerings are being taken readily at current quotations.

New hay from New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona is being offered to the southern and southeastern markets at about $3 under the price of the old hay, and dealers are said to be showing more interest in the new-crop offerings. Considerable of the new alfalfa is being offered at Memphis and other central western markets for June shipment at about $10 under current quotations.

Seattle reports that practically all the hay is exhausted in that territory and that meal is being sold in place of baled hay. New alfalfa is being offered for June shipment at about $25 per ton at point of shipment. Producers state that the crops will be light on account of the shortage of irrigation water and they are therefore expecting higher prices.

Because of the alfalfa weevil, which is causing damage to alfalfa in certain sections of the Western States, the Canadian Government has issued an Order in Council prohibiting the admission to Canada of alfalfa hay, whether for feeding, packing, or other purposes, which originates in the States of Idaho, Utah, and in the counties of Uinta, Sweetwater, and Lincoln, Wyo., and Gunnison County, Colo.

Denver reports the supply of hay equal to the demand, with pastures improving rapidly.

Prairie.—The prairie hay situation is but little changed from the previous report. The average price of No. 1 prairie upland at five of the principal markets remains at about $29.50 per ton. This, however, is still $5 below the average price at the corresponding date last year, while the average price of timothy is $4 above the 1919 price level. The spread between timothy and prairie hay prices on May 15, 1919, was about $6 per ton, but the difference between the price levels of these kinds at this time is $15 per ton.

Reports from producing sections indicate heavy stocks in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. It has been almost impossible to obtain cars to ship hay from some points in Kansas, and it is stated that a large amount of hay is being offered at from $10 to $12 per ton in the mow or stack, but that the dealers will not buy it because of their inability to obtain cars for shipment.

Some of the surplus in Missouri and Oklahoma has been distributed to local markets or shipped direct to consuming territories. The light feeding demand in the prairie sections during the winter and the transportation difficulties seem to be the principal causes of the heavy stocks which, unless the car situation greatly improves at once, will have to be carried over. Receipts continue light at Kansas City and Omaha, causing a good demand at both markets, and an advance in price at the latter. The demand at Memphis, St. Louis, and Minneapolis is less urgent, notwithstanding the light receipts.

FEED MARKET.

Movement of Feeds Restricted by Car Shortage—High Protein Feeds Inactive.

Car shortage in the producing sections restricted movement to and from the mills and advanced the price of all feeds except cottonseed and linseed meal during the week ending May 15.

Wheat Mill Feeds.—Only a very slight improvement is noted in the wheat mill-feed market from last week. Inadequate supplies in the various markets, together with uncertain delivery, caused a further advance during the week in the price of bran and middlings. Notwithstanding the fact that, owing to improved pasturage, demand has decreased no improvement in the situation is reported from Minneapolis where on account of the continued car shortage mills are operating only about 40 per cent of normal capacity.

Improved flour demand and improved transportation conditions in Kansas and Oklahoma brought more liberal offerings from mills in that section. While many of the larger mills have no feed to offer at present, their output being applied to previous orders, there is a slightly easier feeling at the present prices and the demand is sufficiently broad to absorb this increase in offerings. It is felt that even were the mills able to turn out a larger quantity in the future the transportation situation will prevent any oversupply reaching the larger markets. In the eastern markets the demand continues strong largely because of the very low stocks and receipts.

Gluten Feed.—An advance of $5 per ton in the price of gluten feed was announced by the manufacturers during the week. It is claimed that the advance is due to the high price of cash corn, which has increased from $1.40 to about $2 per bushel since the previous advance in the price of gluten feed. The continued light receipts of corn by the mills has curtailed production, which is only about 50 per cent of normal. However, the demand for this feed on account of improved pasturage is reported decreasing.

Alfalfa Meal.—Because of the continued strong demand and restricted production the price of alfalfa meal advanced about $2 per ton during the week. Kansas City reports that on account of the car shortage the supply of milling hay has been considerably curtailed and for this reason the mills in that section are able to operate only part of the time. At Memphis spot meal is very scarce with a strong demand especially from mixed-feed manufacturers who in turn report a strong demand for their products.

Cottonseed Meal.—Very little change is noted in the cottonseed meal market from last week. At Kansas City the demand from feed manufacturers increased somewhat during the week, which, together with the fact that many mills have closed, resulted in an advance of about $1 per ton for 43 per cent protein meal. Atlanta reports that with the exception of a few sales to northeastern dealers for summer shipment and the normal local demand the market is very dull.

Linseed Meal.—Only a limited demand is reported for linseed meal. At Minneapolis the market is very quiet with demand rather slow. In New England the market rules strong with a good local demand prevailing.

Hominy Feed.—With a high price on cash corn and a scarcity of cars in which to make shipments the hominy feed market remains strong with prices firm, especially in the eastern markets where stocks are low.

CAR SHORTAGE THE DOMINATING INFLUENCE IN GRAIN MARKETS.

It is impossible in considering the grain markets to get away from the one dominating influence—a shortage of cars to move grain and flour. The present high prices of all grain are directly due to the small movement from the country to western terminals, and from western terminals to the seaboard. The markets for grain futures are under the car-shortage influence, because with a free movement of grain almost every sale (except as "long" grain is sold out) is a "short" sale; and it is largely the shorts that have put the market up for several weeks past. They have done it because they had to bid prices up in order to buy back what they had sold.

European demand for wheat during the week was also a factor in the futures market for corn and rye; a sentimental factor, it is true, but speculators used it as an argument.

France was an aggressive buyer of wheat and rye, while Great Britain, Holland, and Switzerland were in the market for wheat. France also took some flour.

(Continued on page 333.)

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending May 15.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total for week.
WHEAT.							
Amber Durum:							
No. 2	....	50	....	49	....	....	99
No. 3	....	....	....	24	....	....	24
Total Amber Durum	....	50	....	73	....	....	123
No. 2 Durum	....	....	....	4	....	20	24
Total Durum	....	50	....	77	....	20	147
Hard Winter:							
No. 2	....	371	....	....	....	....	371
No. 3	....	15	17	25	32	191	280
All others	....	....	....	....	42	....	42
Total Hard Red Winter	....	386	17	25	74	191	693
Red Winter:							
No. 2	120	64	47	....	88	....	319
No. 3	....	....	....	47	....	....	47
Total Soft Red Winter	120	64	47	47	88	....	366
Mixed:							
No. 2	....	48	....	123	....	....	171
No. 3	....	....	....	78	....	80	158
All others	....	....	....	....	63	....	63
Total Mixed	....	48	....	201	63	80	392
Total week ending May 15, 1920	**120**	**548**	**64**	**350**	**225**	**291**	**1598**
Total week ending May 8, 1920	80	200	264	....	262	....	1888
BARLEY.							
Total, ungraded, week ending May 15, 1920	....	**6**	....	....	....	....	**6**
Total, week ending May 8, 1920	....	....	....	....	7	....	7
RYE.							
No. 2 Western	....	....	509	....	....	....	509
Ungraded	....	312	....	....	....	....	312
Total, week ending May 15, 1920	....	**312**	**509**	....	....	....	**821**
Total, week ending May 8, 1920	28	291	191	1088	....	....	1598

[1] Includes 82,000 sold on type sample at Portland.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Important Markets, Week Ending Friday, May 14.

(Cents per bushel.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
WHEAT.						
Minneapolis.						
Dark Northern Spring: No. 1	342	342	340	340	343	333
No. 2	332	330	332	320	327	328
No. 3	325	320	319	315	310	305
No. 4	318	310	310	305	305	300
Northern Spring:						
No. 1	331	.....	326	.....	325	320
No. 2	328	321	323	.....	320	312
No. 3	318	312	307	305	305	305
No. 4	.....	297	305	.....	293	295
Kansas City.						
Dark Hard Winter:						
No. 1	318	312	.....	.....	.....	305
No. 2	310	311	309	307	.....	.....
No. 3	.....	307	309	.....	.....	.....
No. 4	.....	300	.....	.....	303	.....
Hard Winter:						
No. 1	310	305	305	305	307	303
No. 2	305	300	301	303	300	299
No. 3	303	298	297	302	301	297
No. 1	297	292	293	294	297	296
Red Winter: No. 1	.....	.....	.....	302	306	303
No. 2	305	300	299	299	303	301
No. 3	302	296	296	297	300	300
No. 4	296	292	.....	295	292	291
St. Louis.						
Red Winter: No. 1	.....	304½	307	309	311	.....
No. 2	310	304	306	307	309	309
No. 3	.....	300	303	303	307	306½
No. 4	.....	.....	295	.....	302	.....
CORN.						
Chicago.						
White: No. 2	203	210	.....	212	214	215¾
No. 3	202½	205½	208	211	212	.....
No. 4	.....	.....	.....	210	210	.....
Yellow: No. 1	.....	210	.....	213	215	217
No. 2	205	209	210	212½	213¾	216½
No. 3	204¾	208	209¾	211¾	212⅞	215½
No. 4	200¾	206	.....	210	211⅝	214
Mixed: No. 2	204	208	.....	.....	213	215
No. 3	201	208	208	211	213	215
No. 4	200	205	.....	210	.....	214
Kansas City.						
White: No. 2	.....	192	192	.....	196	199
No. 3	.....	191	191	.....	197	195
Yellow: No. 2	.....	194	193	.....	200	200
No. 3	190	192	192	194	196	199
No. 4	188	191	.....	.....	193	194
Mixed: No. 2	.....	190	190	.....	192	196
No. 3	187	188	189	191	193	195
No. 4	.....	.....	188	188	189	.....
St. Louis.						
White: No. 2	204½	206	207	211	207	.....
No. 3	202	205	204	205	204½	212
No. 4	.....	198	.....	201	.....	.....
Yellow: No. 2	.....	207	207	209	212	214½
No. 3	202	204	207	208	210	213½
Minneapolis.						
Yellow: No. 3	192	193	190	197	.....	200
OATS.						
Chicago.						
White: No. 1	115	.....	115	.....	.....	116¼
No. 2	114	115¼	115½	115½	115¾	116
No. 3	113	114	113¾	113¾	113	115¼
Kansas City.						
White: No. 3	.....	120	.....	120	.....	112
No. 4	.....	.....	.....	119	120	.....
St. Louis.						
White: No. 2	116	117	117	117½	117	118½
No. 3	115½	116	116½	117	.....	117½
No. 4	.....	115	113	114½	.....	116½
Minneapolis.						
White: No. 3	107	108	109	109½	108¼	108½
No. 4	106	106	108	107	.....	105½
RYE.						
Chicago.						
No. 2	222	227	229	226	222	220½
Minneapolis.						
Western, No. 2	215	216	220	215	215½	215

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.						
Corn: May	190	194⅓	195¼	197	194½	196
July	171⅜	174⅜	175¼	177¼	175¾	178⅝
Oats: May	105	107½	106½	106⅞	104¼	106
July	92¼	94	93½	93⅛	91½	92⅝
Kansas City.						
Corn: May	178	181	181	184	186	188⅝
July	168⅜	170¼	170¾	171¾	170⅛	173⅝
Oats: May	106½	109	109⅝	107¼	107¾	106
July	92	93⅞	93½	93½	91¼	92⅝

SEEDS

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES AFFECT MOVEMENT.

Present Demand Fair.

The movement of seeds continues to be affected by the railroad situation at some of the larger markets. Stocks which were held by large wholesale seedsmen for the repeat order and fill-in business have been sold on a declining market because the uncertainty of delivery resulted in retail and small wholesale dealers buying seeds at the nearest source. The freight situation at Chicago and St. Louis is reported still in a demoralized condition and very few car-lot shipments are going out. Transportation conditions at Kansas City have improved somewhat and, generally speaking, the facilities are nearly adequate for handling the outgoing shipments but some difficulty is being experienced in receiving shipments from country points.

Clovers and Grasses.—Prices quoted for red and alsike clover and the grasses are for the most part nominal and very flexible. Dealers with small stocks are inclined to maintain their prices even though the trade in these seeds, except for small scattered orders, is over for this season.

Alfalfa.—Seedsmen report the movement of alfalfa only fair. The demand anticipated by some of the larger dealers has not materialized because the railroad situation makes the delivery of seed in time for spring planting questionable.

Millets and Sorghums.—There was a free movement of millets and forage and grain sorghums during the week. The demand generally is good and prices are firm at present quotations. Stocks are thought to be adequate with the possible exception of golden millet and orange sorgo. The trade on kafir, milo, and feterita is reported good at Kansas City and, in sympathy with the advance in the price of grains, the price of these commodities for seed purposes advanced 40 cents per 100 pounds.

Soy Beans and Cowpeas.—A good demand for and fairly free movement of these commodities is reported for the week with prices firm and unchanged to higher. Mammoth yellow soy beans, however, are quoted 50 cents per 100 pounds lower at Chicago. An advance of $1 per 100 pounds is noted at Baltimore for both soy beans and cowpeas, with the local and distant demand good. The stocks in most of the cities are smaller than normal and not many large lots are being offered at country shipping points.

Seed Corn.—No unusual demand for replanting was reported during the week. The first planting was delayed considerably and sufficient time has not elapsed to ascertain whether or not much replanting will have to be done. In the more northern areas of the Corn Belt, corn planting has just been started and stocks may not be ample to meet the demand.

CRIMSON CLOVER SEED SUPPLY.

(Continued from front page.)

The present condition of the seed crop in most sections is equal to or better than last year at this time, but below normal. It will be remembered that last year the crop was injured by late frosts and excessive rains. Weather conditions this spring have not been favorable for best development of the plants but the stand generally is reported very good, and the average yield of seed per acre is expected to be somewhat larger than last year. While it is too early, and the conditions are too unsettled to make an estimate of the total domestic production, it is safe to state that it will be considerably less than in 1919 or in 1918.

French Government Restricts Further Exports.

Imports since January 1, 1920, are as follows: Month of January, 278,700 pounds; February, 448,800 pounds; March, 1,345,200 pounds; April, 1,826,800 pounds; and May 1 to 15, inclusive, 168,200 pounds; totaling 4,067,700 pounds. It will be seen from these figures that the imports during March and April were unusually large, but during the first half of May comparatively small. What they will be in the future, of course, is not known. The French government issued a decree, effective March 23, which prohibits the exportation or reexportation of clover seed except under license from the minister of finance. This includes crimson clover seed but to what extent it will curtail imports can not be determined.

The quantity of crimson clover seed imported and the price at which it can be obtained will doubtless affect the selling price in this country and the price which growers will receive for domestic seed. Proper care in harvesting, recleaning, and preparing the domestic seed for market, however, will aid growers materially in obtaining a remunerative price for it.

The wholesale selling price quoted on May 15 by dealers at New York and Baltimore was $10.50 and $10 per 100 pounds, respectively, compared with an average of $18 per 100 pounds on the same date last year. These prices are about 50 cents higher than at the beginning of this year, but slightly lower than those prevailing the last of February and first half of March.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MAY 15.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U.S., same date last year.
Clovers:														
Red clover	46.00	44.00	51.00	44.00	43.35	50.00	42.00	45.00	50.00	.....	.....	48.00	55.00	46.00
Alsike clover	48.00	44.00	50.00	46.00	40.85	50.00	42.00	45.00	52.00	.....	56.00	51.00	56.00	41.50
White clover	60.00	60.00	52.00	58.00	.....	55.00	57.00	65.00	60.00	.....	62.00	65.00	65.00	48.00
Crimson clover	10.50	10.00	12.50	.....	.....	12.00	12.50	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50
Sweet clover	30.00	26.00	32.00	33.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	29.00	33.00	.....	32.00	30.00	36.00	25.50
Bur clover (hulled)	.....	28.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Lespedeza	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Alfalfa	31.00	31.00	41.00	41.00	43.35	38.00	38.00	38.00	40.00	37.50	35.00	40.00	37.00	24.50
Grasses:														
Timothy	13.25	12.25	14.00	12.00	12.35	12.50	12.25	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	14.00	14.00	12.35
Redtop	17.00	17.00	18.50	18.50	20.00	17.50	15.00	20.00	17.50	19.00	19.00	20.00	23.00	15.25
Kentucky bluegrass	26.00	28.00	29.00	28.00	31.00	25.00	27.00	29.00	30.00	30.00	28.00	30.00	27.00	24.75
Orchard grass	22.50	22.00	25.00	25.00	26.00	20.00	21.00	25.00	25.00	24.00	24.00	28.00	24.00	28.50
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	35.00	36.00	.....	.....	24.50
Bromus inermis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	27.50	.....	30.00	26.00	.....	.....	23.50
Millets:														
Golden millet	6.50	5.50	6.50	5.50	6.00	7.25	5.50	5.60	5.25	5.25	5.00	6.50	7.00	5.50
Common millet	5.00	3.50	5.50	.....	.....	.....	3.75	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	.....	5.00	4.50
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.85	3.50	3.25	3.50	5.00	.....	5.00
Hungarian millet	9.00	7.50	.....	.....	9.00	.....	8.00	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00
Japanese millet	16.50	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	13.50	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.75
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	3.75	4.00	3.50	3.75	.....	.....	3.85
Sorgos ("Cane"):														
Amber sorgo	.....	3.50	4.40	.....	.....	3.50	2.75	3.25	2.75	2.50	2.75	.....	.....	4.00
Orange sorgo	.....	3.75	4.75	.....	.....	3.50	3.00	.....	3.10	2.85	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	2.85	.....	.....	.....	4.50
Grain sorghums:														
Kafir	.....	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.10	3.40	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Milo	.....	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.10	3.40	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.65	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	11.50	14.00	12.00	.....	12.50	11.50	13.50	12.50	12.50	12.25	12.50	15.00	21.00
Rape	10.25	10.75	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.00	11.50	.....	12.00	10.00	10.00
Vetches:														
Hairy vetch	26.00	27.00	31.00	20.00	30.00	.....	32.50	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00
Common vetch	7.50	7.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	.....	11.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	7.75
Peas:														
Canada field peas	5.75	5.75	6.50	5.70	6.25	.....	5.25	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	6.00	5.25
Cowpeas	.....	10.00	10.25	.....	.....	10.50	10.50	.....	11.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	8.25
Beans:														
Soy beans (southern)	.....	9.00	8.85	9.00	9.50	9.50	8.50	.....	10.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	5.75
White field beans	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00
Velvet beans	.....	.....	5.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00
Cotton seed	.....	.....	8.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25
Seed potatoes	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	3.00
Seed grains:														
Seed corn	.....	2.75	3.00	2.50	.....	3.50	3.00	4.75	3.00	3.25	.....	.....	.....	2.50
Seed wheat	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00
Seed oats	.....	1.50	1.40	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.95
Seed barley	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	2.00	2.25	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50
Seed rye	.....	.....	1.75	2.85	.....	.....	2.50	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00
Seed buckwheat	.....	2.40	2.60	.....	2.50	.....	2.20	2.25	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.85

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Into the United States Under the Seed Importation Act.

[Reported by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

Kind of seed.	May 1 to 15, inclusive, 1920.	10½ months ending May 15, 1920.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	387,500	17,920,100
Bluegrass, Canada	30,200	520,400
Brome-grass, awnless	2,400	166,300
Clover:		
Alsike	115,800	5,595,600
Crimson	168,200	9,192,300
Red	439,900	18,955,400
White	4,500	187,800
Clover mixtures:		
White and alsike	.....	22,000
Red and alsike	.....	700
Alsike and timothy	.....	240,200
Timothy, alsike and white	.....	1,800
Fescue, meadow	.....	2,800
Millet:		
Broom-corn	.....	225,400
Hungarian	.....	131,500
Mixtures, grass	.....	2,600
Orchard grass	80,800	2,704,300
Rape	112,000	5,720,900
Redtop	.....	6,800
Rye grass:		
English	.....	1,799,000
Italian	.....	974,000
Timothy	700	36,300
Vetch:		
Hairy	38,400	897,200
Spring	63,800	728,600

VEGETABLE SEED CROP.

Season Generally Late—Condition Below Normal.

The general condition of vegetable seed crops in the United States (exclusive of California, which will be covered in next week's issue) is below normal as reported to the Bureau of Markets during the week ending May 15. The weather has been cold and otherwise unfavorable for the development of crops which have been planted. This factor, together with the uncertainty of labor, has also delayed the planting of late-sown crops.

Practically no seed crops have been planted in Connecticut, New Jersey, and other growing sections in the East except the relatively small acreage of biennials. These crops, which include beet, carrot, onion, and turnip, are making a fair growth at this time. The growing condition of peppers for seed in Georgia is below normal because of excessive rains and continued cold weather.

Garden Peas.—In the principal seed garden pea growing districts of the Pacific Northwest the crop is now being planted under fairly favorable conditions. Seeding as a whole will be completed later than in a normal season. The crop in California is not so promising as earlier in the season because of the abnormally heavy rainfall during March and late frosts which followed. The damage is estimated to be 25 to 30 per cent and reports indicate that the satisfactory yield which was expected will not be obtained.

Vine Crops.—Growers in Colorado are 15 to 30 days late in planting their vine crops, but the soil is in excellent condition and there is plenty of water for irrigation. Reports are conflicting as to the labor situation but on the whole there seems to be no great shortage. The prices being paid, however, are higher than last year and some growers are inclined to reduce the acreage of those crops which require the most hand labor. The condition of the watermelon seed crop in Florida is reported about 90 per cent of last year and 85 per cent of normal because of excessive rains and cold weather.

Cabbage.—The unusually small percentage of the cabbage seed crop in the Puget Sound district that survived the winter has made fairly satisfactory progress this spring, but is not in as good condition as at this time last year. The crop on Long Island has made slow growth since transplanted.

POTATOES IN CRATES.

Trade Dislikes Unusual Packages and Often Pays Lower Prices.

A carload of Florida potatoes arrived at New York May 8, packed in containers marked 1⅛ bushels. These containers, two of which fill a barrel, moved out very slowly, the trade hesitating to handle them on account of being accustomed to handling barrels only. About half of the carload was sold Saturday and the remainder by the following Tuesday, but the price had to be reduced considerably in order to clean them up. While barrels were bringing $17 to $18 for No. 1's, these crates were selling at $7, although as stated, it takes only two of them to fill a barrel.

The crate is a substantial one, easily handled, and the carload arrived in excellent condition. One end of the crate is easily opened and in practically half the time that it takes to open a barrel. However, the buyers were not anxious to take them at comparatively low prices. The incident shows with what reluctance the trade becomes accustomed to new con-tainers.

GRADING ONIONS AND CABBAGE.

Specifications and Grades Recommended for the Leading Types as Basis for Sale and Contract—Northern-Grown Onion Grades.

As a standard for grading and marketing northern-grown onions the Bureau of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends three leading grades, No. 1, No. 2, and Boilers. While the department has no authority to promulgate and enforce standard grades for fruits and vegetables, the need for uniform basis of sale and contract is so imperative that it is hoped this standard will receive the support of all interested parties. Specifications are based upon extended investigations in centers of production and in the more important markets. They have been carefully criticized by many prominent growers, shippers, and dealers and it is believed that in their present form they will meet the requirements of the trade in northern-grown onions. Department Circular No. 95, describing these grades, may be obtained from the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on request.

Cabbage Grades.

The grade specifications for cabbage are proposed tentatively for use in marketing this commodity. The grades are based on observations in important producing sections and markets and represent the best commercial practice. The specifications may be used whether the lot is in crates or in bulk. In buying or quoting cabbage under the grades it will be necessary to specify the type or variety in addition to the grade. Under the provision of the first grade the only sorting necessary in the field-run lots of one type is removal of the undersized, decayed, soft, or otherwise defective heads. The lot is then classed into one of the three grades based on weight or size. Lots of cabbage comparable to that now graded as medium or small to medium are classed as U. S. Grade No. 1. Lots containing more than 20 per cent of large heads are classed as U. S. Grade No. 1 Large, and lots containing 75 per cent or more of small heads are classed as U. S. Grade No. 1 Small. The U. S. Grade No. 2 includes all cabbage which does not meet the requirements of the first grade. No limitations as to size or quality have been placed on this grade, as the loss will vary widely and in almost all instances would be marked subject to the inspection of the buyer. Circulars describing these specifications for Danish cabbage, Grades 1 and 2, and for domestic cabbage Grade 1 and 2, with definitions of grade terms, may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

POTATOES FROM ONTARIO.

A large portion of the available potatoes in this province are finding their way to the American market, according to the American Consul at Kingston, Canada, under date of May 4. "American buyers are paying $5.50 per bag of 90 pounds f.o.b. Ontario points and will take any amount offered and are glad to get them. Ten carloads recently left a Canadian town for an American center and twelve more a few days afterwards; the only reason that large quantities are not being shipped is due to the railroad strike, which is causing shipments to be held at border points and, in a way, is practically an embargo. Apparently the lack of transportation has had no effect upon the American buyers who are operating in Ontario.

"As to the quantity still available nothing definite can be learned. Some dealers are of the opinion that there are still quantities throughout the country, but farmers are loath to let them go until after they are sure of the amount necessary for seeding purposes. Other dealers state that there are very few potatoes in the province.

"A shipper stated that by sending potatoes to dealers in the United States he benefited by the rate of exchange. 'American buyers,' he remarked, 'come into our warehouse and offer $5.50 per bag of 90 pounds and even buy cars at that price without us touching them. They pay the cost of the potatoes and also prepay freight in American money. The exchange on a bag at the present price is around 60 cents, and as a car contains about 450 bags, the exchange profit to the shipper on the car is about $250. In this way we are able to make a little profit.' The potatoes the farmer sells for $5.25 a bag, the cost of unloading is 20 cents a bag and when resold to the retailer at $5.75 there is very little profit left for the wholesaler. Another dealer stated that American dealers were paying the same price that was paid by local retail merchants, but when selling to buyers in the United States the Ontario shippers did not have to do any unloading and furthermore the shippers make an extra profit on the exchange."

GRAIN MARKET.

(Continued from page 331.)

Higher prices than in the previous week were paid for export wheat. Purchases in Chicago were largely on a basis of Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) ports. On Friday $3.13 to $3.16 c. i. f. was paid there, while $3.20 to $3.22 track, New York, was paid at the latter port on Thursday. It was intimated that $3.30 would be paid at Gulf ports for No. 2 Hard Winter if wheat could be secured.

Sales of both No. 2 Soft and Hard Winter wheat out of store in Chicago were made at $3.05, while No. 2 Hard from store sold on track at $3.10.

A car of No. 2 yellow corn in Chicago sold on the 14th at $2.17, the highest price since last November and the highest on record in the month of May.

The foregoing prices are given as a matter of interest and record and not because of their important bearing on basic market factors. In fact, they are not important, for they reflect scarcity at the market centers while there is plenty at country points in many parts of the country. Neither the farmer nor the country dealer who may have grain on hand is getting much out of the high prices, because of inability to ship. Here we come back to the proposition in the opening paragraph, namely, that it is impossible to get away from the one dominating influence—a shortage of cars to move grain.

New high points for the crop were scored this week by most of the grain futures. Corn was stronger and more active than oats.

A feature of the Chicago market was the arrival of a steamer from Fort William, Ontario, with 110,000 bushels of oats and 145,000 of barley, which, it was reported, will be delivered on May future contracts.

Minneapolis reported considerable inquiry for flour, but not much increase in sales. Buyers appear to regard the steady advance in prices with apprehension. Spring wheat mills are reported as running at slightly under 50 per cent of capacity and hard winter wheat mills at slightly above 50 per cent.

FOREIGN MARKETS

CRITICAL POSITION OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

Producers and Brokers Organize to Market the Large Stocks and Protect the Industry.

The impossibility of moving the unprecedented stocks of wool in Australia before June 30, 1920, when the contract with the British Government will expire is causing much concern to the industry.

According to the Pastoral Review for January 16, the quantity of wool held in the Commonwealth on November 22, 1919, amounted to 1,187,715 bales of 330 pounds, as follows: From 1917–18 season, 58,307 bales; from 1918–19, 579,373 bales; from 1919–20, 550,035 bales. It was estimated that on December 31, 1919, about 1,300,000 bales of appraised wool were on hand.

In order to market the surplus after July 1, 1920, to the best advantage the formation of a National Wool Council, representing both the growers and the wool brokers has been proposed. In pointing out the necessity for cooperation the Chairman of the Central Wool Committee stated that "the problem was not merely a question of lifting the wool and transporting it from Australia to England or elsewhere, but of getting it into consumption as manufactured goods, and obtaining payment for it."

The following plan for the disposal of the large stocks has been placed before the growers, according to a report of the American Consul at Sydney:

"As there is a conviction that if the wools belonging to the imperial authorities and the Australian 1920–21 clip are thrown together upon the market it will be inviting disaster, the various pastoral, grazers', stockowners', and farmers' associations of the Commonwealth, representing the ownership of 2,000,000 bales of wool, have prepared a scheme which is being placed before all growers for consideration.

"It is proposed that the scheme shall apply only to the disposal of the Australian clip during the year ending June 30, 1921. The plan involves the holding of auction sales in Australia as soon as the committee (formed by representatives of growers and brokers) considers this advisable, and that all 1920–21 wools be offered for sale in the order in which they reach the market. Growers are to be paid the actual value received for the wool sold, less the usual selling charges. No wool is to be sold by private contract for export, except by a recognized wool broker, and then only after having been first submitted to public auction.

"Growers are now being circularized and asked to give consent to placing their wools under the control of the Wool Council.

"It is estimated that the stock of wool in Australia and in transit on June 30, 1920, will amount to about 1,600,000 bales, in addition to a large unknown quantity in London and elsewhere, the property of the British Government."

It is pointed out by the Director of the Australian Bureau of Commerce and Industry that no matter where Australia markets her wool after June 30, 1920, it will very probably come into competition with that owned by the British Government, especially as England expects to reduce its large stocks to 530,000 bales by December 31, 1920.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF POTATOES.

(Not including sweet potatoes.)

Exports of Potatoes from the United States, by Countries.

Exported to—	Year ending June 30— 1916	1917	1918	1919
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Canada	230,115	574,190	825,482	653,386
Newfoundland and Labrador	12,474	2,418	7,685	4,104
Mexico	104,776	179,731	352,648	318,119
Central America:				
British Honduras	6,339	4,118	4,277	4,982
Costa Rica	29	5,396	19,768	78
Guatemala	13,139	16,013	11,836	8,027
Honduras	11,355	8,406	8,691	8,635
Nicaragua	3,963	3,754	3,621	3,165
Panama	280,725	154,268	99,427	64,900
South America:				
Argentina	472,983	6,750	5,107	2,420
Brazil	182,277	69,789	30,520	5,354
Chile	705	44		435
Colombia	28,089	11,524	2,733	2,105
British Guiana	39,007	16,133	26,127	41,307
Dutch Guiana	5,231	5,950	5,712	11,448
Uruguay	74,716	550	4,672	
Venezuela	16,434	12,061	11,506	13,321
West Indies:				
Bermuda	56,077	41,733	45,314	19,369
Cuba	2,324,882	1,278,148	1,887,999	2,326,178
British West Indies	91,648	62,494	62,432	71,019
Danish West Indies	6,179	5,533	6,789	8,713
Dutch West Indies	6,574	6,249	7,335	10,381
French West Indies	8,816	7,694	9,466	24,152
Russia in Europe				65,787
Australia	22,904			
Other countries	18,332	16,055	14,160	21,455
Total	4,017,760	2,489,001	3,453,307	3,688,840

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH MARKETS FOR AMERICAN COTTON.

The Consular Service has been asked to aid in developing foreign markets for American cotton by the following resolution introduced by Senator Smith of South Carolina, which has been adopted by the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State is hereby requested and directed to instruct our consuls in foreign countries where American cotton is consumed to ascertain as near as possible what quantity of American cotton will be needed during the present year by the countries in which they are located. Also, that they be requested to make suggestions as to means by which markets for American cotton may be enlarged and extended, and that this report be made as soon as practicable."

AN EXPORTER USES THE INSPECTION SERVICE.

Government inspection of his fruit increased the export business of one dealer in New York City the past season. He told one of the inspectors representing the Bureau of Markets that he heard of the service through his bank, where he was told that, if he would attach an original Government inspection certificate to the drafts passing through the bank, payment could be hastened.

He followed the suggestion and found it worked satisfactorily. All his export shipments of apples except two were inspected last season and he says that the only adjustments in prices he had to make were on the two uninspected shipments, while previously the adjustments had been frequent.

Foreign clients of the firm were notified that all shipments would be accompanied by certificates of inspection issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, and this brought them considerable business which otherwise would not have come to them.

The Food Products Inspection Service, by which such inspections are made, is conducted by the fruit and vegetable division of the Bureau of Markets and is available to all financially interested parties when the fruits and vegetables have been received in interstate commerce at important central markets which have been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Imports of Potatoes into the United States, by Customs Districts.

(Years ending June 30.)

Customs districts.	1917	1918	1919
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Maine and New Hampshire	455,096	767,499	2,297,151
Massachusetts	314,953	36,138	75,719
New York	353,071	201,417	237,513
Washington (State)	156,479	150	215,277
Buffalo	162,403	70,165	282,078
Chicago	166,989	3,080	5,427
Michigan	296,421	15,567	120,531
St. Lawrence	54,770	7,483	51,999
Vermont	81,575	21,521	75,439
Minnesota	748,798	35,987	58,323
All other districts	288,770	21,473	114,619
Total	3,079,025	1,189,480	3,534,076

Sources of Imports of Potatoes into the United States, by Countries.

(Years ending June 30.)

Imported from—	1917	1918	1919
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Bermuda	186,775	195,195	230,107
Canada	2,844,364	977,733	3,298,388
Mexico	24,888	540	5,464
Australia	22,563		
All other countries	435	7,012	117
Total	3,079,025	1,180,480	3,534,076

ITALY PROHIBITS IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS.

The Italian Government has issued a decree prohibiting the importation during 1920 of canned meat, butter, cheese, condensed milk, and various other foodstuffs. Exports of certain foodstuffs from the United States to Italy for 1918 and 1919 were as follows:

Commodity.	1918 Quantity.	1918 Value.	1919 Quantity.	1919 Value.
Canned meats:	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Beef	47,675,117	18,437,206	15,405,107	6,454,156
Pork	329,760	128,060	213,098	76,884
Sausage	44,213	14,131	200	110
All other	(1)	2,943,356	(1)	1,118,294
Butter	57,777	28,481	1,075,128	569,918
Cheese	604,308	124,859	44,974	14,924
Condensed and evaporated milk	26,557,402	4,038,680	10,475,590	1,526,549

[1] Quantity not available.

EXPORTS OF BEEF FROM ARGENTINA, 1914–1919.

[Thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Exported to—	1914					1915					1916				
	Frozen and chilled beef.	Jerked beef.	Canned meat.[1]	Meat extract.[1]	Total.	Frozen and chilled beef.	Jerked beef.	Canned meat.[1]	Meat extract.[1]	Total.	Frozen and chilled beef.	Jerked beef.	Canned meat.[1]	Meat extract.[1]	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	419		5		424										
France	93	1			94	15,626		5,254		50,880	84,368	3	16,541		100,912
Germany															
Italy				1	1	4,228				4,228	35,545		42		35,587
Netherlands	2,500				2,500	522			2	524					
Norway									56	56		1,040		6	1,046
Sweden									3	3					
Spain															
United Kingdom	679,570		21,318	817	701,705	659,449		62,201	741	722,391	790,124	56	74,937	1,433	866,550
United States	130,779	2	2,025		132,806	88,325		540		88,865	19,489	16	864		20,369
Cuba		528			528							367			367
Brazil		3,015			3,015										
Uruguay		1,688	9	133	1,830	829				829	2,055				2,055
Other countries[2]	66	6	5,496		5,568	714	470	2,429	16	3,629	11,327	985	5,873		18,185
Total	813,427	5,240	28,853	951	818,471	799,693	470	70,424	818	871,405	942,908	2,467	98,257	1,439	1,045,071

Exported to—	1917					1918					1919				
Belgium											260	181	42,650	317	43,408
France	156,081		43,653	51	199,785	350,381	11	116,134	93	466,622	188,469	1,316	21,931	117	211,833
Germany												1,329	5,165		6,494
Italy			434	46	480	98,107		2,582	196	100,885	47,767		5,260		53,027
Netherlands											342	3,019	16,598	223	20,212
Norway			[3] 919	[3] 13	[3] 932		[3] 1,909			[3] 1,909					
Sweden											1,459	476	49		1,984
Spain	77,516		20		77,536		205	9		214	170				170
United Kingdom	622,332		136,432	1,327	760,091	148,171	1,224	165,640	1,713	616,748	195,138	168	67,642	377	563,325
United States	3,071	194	11,834	9	15,108	1,757		88,107	22	89,886	4,998	66	14,043		19,107
Cuba		265	2		267		930			930	1,759				1,759
Brazil		53	4		57		260			260					
Uruguay	732	234	23,602		24,568	302	1,054	3,933	117	5,406	2,743	82	13,036	40	15,901
Other countries[2]	10,463		5,730		16,193	56,286	55	13,669	46	70,056	19,156	2,767	12,447	179	34,549
Total	870,195	746	222,630	1,446	1,095,017	955,007	5,648	390,074	2,187	1,352,916	762,261	9,434	198,821	1,253	971,769

[1] Mostly beef.
[2] Include shipments "for orders."
[3] These figures are for both Norway and Sweden.
Sources.—1914–1917 from anuario del Comercio Exterior de la Republica Argentina; 1917–1919, from Boletin Mensual de Estadistica Agricola.
NOTE.—Exports of beef from the United States for 1913, 1918, and 1919 were published in the Market Reporter for Jan. 31, page 79.

HONGKONG RICE TRADE.

American Importers Buying Direct—Grading, Cleaning, and Packing Facilities in Hongkong.

Considerable uneasiness is being shown by Hongkong rice merchants over the fact that American importers of rice are establishing buying agencies in Saigon and Haiphong with a view to buying their supplies of grain direct from the Indo-Chinese market instead of through the Hongkong market as heretofore, according to a report of the American Consul General at Hongkong dated March 1.

The volume of rice coming into Hongkong is approximately a million tons annually. The greater part must be graded and cleaned, and a large portion must be repacked for the special demands of various markets. Most of the rice comes to Hongkong packed in single gunny bags of 160 catties, or 213⅓ pounds. For the long overseas journey to the United States or Central or South America the rice must be repacked in double gunny bags. Most American importers ask for it in bags of 100 pounds each, net, although some require bags of 240 pounds net. Certain Central and South American markets prefer bags of metric system units, 85 kilograms, or 187 pounds net (193 pounds gross), for example. It seems unlikely that the machinery in Hongkong for this great trade will be abandoned.

A very large part of the rice exported to the United States and Central and South America from Hongkong is what is known as "usual" or "Siam usual" and consists of a mixture of Siamese and Indo-Chinese rice, ordinarily about half and half. This grade of rice can not be shipped from Indo-China; in fact, during the current season particular mixture is not available even in Hongkong. In normal times there is no other port in the Far East which, all things considered, is so conveniently situated and has the necessary trade machinery for the collection and distribution of the various grades and varieties of rice to make up these standard trade qualities as Hongkong.

Shipments of rice from Indo-China at the date of the report had been slow, both to Hongkong and elsewhere. The paddy has been slow in arriving from the interior and the difficulty of finance, particularly the unfavorable exchange rate between Indo-China and Hongkong, has also served to retard trade. Stocks of "Saigon round" in Hongkong at that date were reported as below 1,000 bags and were full of red rice, which renders them unavailable for export. There were heavy engagements for March–April shipments, however, and there was every reason to anticipate that trade will be up to expectations.

The fact that rice has failed to have much part in the trans-Pacific tonnage has affected the general shipping situation materially. The standard rate to the Pacific coast of the United States remains at $17.50 while that to Great Britain remains at the sterling equivalent of about $25 gold. The rate to the United States runs about 10 per cent lower than for the same month of last year.

Comparison of Beef Exports of United States and Argentina, 1914–1919.

[In thousand pounds.]

Year.	Total beef exports.	
	From United States.	From Argentina.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
1914	85,937	848,471
1915	375,560	871,405
1916	272,686	1,045,071
1917	349,702	1,095,017
1918	700,005	1,352,916
1919	271,120	971,769

Grain.—The Bulgarian Consortium which was established to export surplus grain has collected large quantities and will probably have available for shipment to other countries more than 500,000 tons (of 2,204.6 pounds), according to a report of the American Consul at Sofia, April 2. This exportable surplus is based upon a total yield of grain in 1919 of 1,542,317 tons exclusive of corn. The latest estimate for the corn crop is 985,000 tons.

Hongkong Rice Trade.

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1919	1918	1919	1918
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
China	18,753,280	1,247,680	255,064,320	1,040,735,360
Indo-China	885,348,800	2,013,562,880		
Siam	486,494,400	545,000,960		
Burma	28,463,680	4,838,400		
Japan			618,764,160	439,031,040
Philippine Islands			21,477,120	51,665,600
United States			135,524,480	345,446,080
West Indies			121,206,400	32,130,560
Canada			17,501,120	46,173,120
Central and South America			8,892,800	66,068,800
All other countries	3,792,320	5,328,960	18,877,700	14,385,280
Total	1,422,852,480	2,569,978,880	1,270,254,720	2,035,636,840

COTTON

PRICES AND MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Spots and Futures Show Slight Changes.

There were slight changes in prices for spots and futures during the week ending May 15. The average price for Middling, as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets, closed at 41.18 cents per pound on May 15, as compared with the close of the previous week of 41.16 cents and 28.89 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. During the week May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 32 points, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange closed at 25.01 pence on May 14, as compared with 25.66 pence the previous week and 17.73 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

The spot demand during the week was more active. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending May 15 amounted to 50,464 bales as compared with 37,068 bales the previous week and 111,170 bales for the corresponding period in 1919.

It has been reported that prices for fabrics are being further reduced and that cutting in prices is quite general with the exception of some varities which are in especial demand.

On Friday May 14, the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly report showing the consumption of cotton for April, 1920, together with certain other statistics. The figures showed that during the month of April American mills consumed 567,839 bales against 475,875 bales for the corresponding period last year. The total number of bales consumed by American mills from August 1, 1919, to April 30, 1920, amounted to 4,803,338 bales, exclusive of linters, against 4,293,344 bales in 1918–19. The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments was 1,809,253 against 1,379,392 bales for the corresponding period last year; and in independent warehouses and at compresses 2,967,931 bales against 3,976,257 bales last year. Active spindles were reported as 34,346,673 as against 33,208,670 last year.

New York and New Orleans closing future prices May 15, 1920, and the corresponding days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
May	40.60	29.75	25.04	39.60	29.75	25.53
July	38.26	28.38	24.90	38.18	28.36	24.53
October	36.11	26.85	24.08	36.11	26.10	23.22
December	35.15	26.38	23.98	35.16	25.73	22.96

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to May 14.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1919-20	1918-19
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,425,438	4,665,178
Port stocks	1,115,686	1,251,086
Interior receipts	6,524,104	5,769,297
Interior stocks	1,100,890	1,363,141
Into sight	10,960,227	9,808,768
Northern spinners' takings	2,500,887	1,749,225
Southern consumption	2,893,000	2,861,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,211,807	3,597,118

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Price of Middling spot cotton for May 15 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending May 15 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards	[1] On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	300	350	350	275	350	350	300	450	450	475	365
Strict Good Middling	250	250	250	225	275	275	250	350	350	450	293
Good Middling	200	200	200	175	200	200	200	250	250	400	228
Strict Middling	100	100	100	100	125	100	150	150	150	125	115
Middling	**40.50**	**41.50**	**41.50**	**40.50**	**42.00**	**42.00**	**40.80**	**40.75**	**42.00**	**40.25**	**41.18**
	[1] Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	250	300	250	300	300	250	250	250	250	350	275
Low Middling	600	700	550	650	700	650	800	800	925	900	728
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	800	900	800	900	1,000	900	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,250	1,025
Good Ordinary [2]	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,150	1,400	1,100	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,525	1,298
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	250	200	300	200	200	250	200	[3] 125	178
Strict Middling	200	400	350	300	450	350	300	350	300	150	315
Middling [2]	400	600	500	450	500	500	500	500	450	350	475
Strict Low Middling [2]	600	900	700	650	650	650	700	750	700	700	700
Low Middling [2]	800	1,100	1,000	950	950	850	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,250	1,020
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	450	500	400	600	500	450	450	450	250	445
Strict Middling [2]	600	650	650	600	700	650	600	550	550	575	613
Middling [2]	800	700	800	800	750	750	700	700	700	709	740
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	500	800	650	500	600	600	700	450	550	350	570
Strict Middling [2]	600	900	750	650	700	750	800	550	650	625	698
Middling [2]	800	1,000	900	800	950	850	900	700	750	750	840
Sales for week, bales	5,908	4,735	4,834	58	6,703	4,390	958	3,869	15,768	3,331	[4] 50,464

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On. [4] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Exports for the week ending May 14 showed a considerable increase above the previous week. The total exports were 101,269 bales, against 71,477 bales the previous week. One noticeable feature in the exports was the taking by Japan of nearly 36,000 bales. The total exports to Japan so far this season amount to approximately 812,000 bales, as against approximately 596,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1918–19. Figures at hand indicate that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to May 14, 1920, amounted to 5,817,000 bales, against 4,136,000 bales in 1918–19, and 3,634,000 bales in 1917–18.

Exports of American cotton from Aug. 1 to May 14.

To—	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,865,000	1,856,000	1,979,000
France	525,000	621,000	516,000
Other countries	2,427,000	1,659,000	1,139,000

Stocks of American Cotton May 14.

	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Liverpool	930,000	334,000	169,000	448,000
Manchester	178,000	46,000	14,000	39,000
Continent	550,000	324,000	143,000	284,000

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on May 14, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	9
Strict Good Middling	4	195
Good Middling	82	1,384
Strict Middling	263	3,378
Middling	1,643	4,771
Strict Low Middling	3,929	4,107
Low Middling	953	3,942
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	39	238
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	115	304
Good Middling Yellow Stained	1	5
Total	7,029	18,333

Long Staple Cotton.

A good demand is reported for low-grade staple cottons of the shorter lengths at New Orleans and a good demand also at Memphis for all grades. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

New Orleans:
- Middling, light tinged, 1⅛ inches $9.39½
- Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, California, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ inches ..... .41
- Low Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ inches ..... .40
- Middling to Strict Middling, California, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ inches ..... .55
- Middling, California, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ inches ..... .53

Memphis:
- Middling to Good Middling, 1¼ to 1 5/16 inches 1.15
- Strict Low Middling, 1 3/16 inches 1.00
- Middling, spotted, 1 3/16 inches 1.05
- Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 inches 1.00
- Strict Low Middling, gray, 1⅛ inches ..... .60
- Strict Low Middling Tinged, 1 1/16 inches ..... .37

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are given below. The figures are based on sales during the week ending May 15, and are for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 41.25 cents per pound at New Orleans and 42 cents per pound at Memphis.

Length.	New Orleans (points on Middling).	Memphis (points on Middling).
1 1/16 inches	625	550
1⅛ inches	2,425	2,800
1 3/16 inches	3,559	4,500
1¼ inches	4,200	5,000
1 5/16 inches	.....	6,000
1⅜ inches	.....	6,500

Advices received from New Bedford state that there is an active demand for all staple cottons of the grade of Middling and above but that the supply of such cotton is very limited and full prices are being asked.

Latest advices received indicate that Sea-Island cotton of No. 2 or extra choice with average staple is quoted at $1.15 per pound at Savannah.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egpytian cotton of No. 2 to No. 3 grade is now quoted at $1.25 at Boston.

Latest quotations received for Egyptian cotton for Fully Good Sakellaridis were $1.66¾ for prompt delivery and $1.46 for November-December delivery; and for Good Fair $1.44⅜ for prompt delivery and $1.33¾ for November-December delivery on c. i. f. terms, landed Boston or New York.